From:

Attention: All who value and care for peace

From: OLEXANDER M. BUTSKO

Subject: More than 5,485,000 people murdered by Nazis and their collaborators on the temporarily occupied territory of the Ukraine...

NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN...

Nazi butchers carved a five-pointed star on the forehead of 5-year-old Victor Shevtsov of Berdyansk. After that, the boy was killed (1943).

OLEXANDER M. BUTSKO

NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN...

UKRAINA SOCIETY
Kiev, 1986

HOW MUCH IS PEACE?...

What do you charge for peace? Can you buy it? What currency are you supposed to use? Is it generally possible to determine the cost of this universally human notion?

Have you ever posed or pondered these questions? Probably not, but I'm sure there isn't a reasonable individual who wouldn't want his children to have clear peaceful skies above their heads, especially today when the sinister cloud of a nuclear holocaust is hanging over the Earth.

I am also confident that a peaceful future was on the mind of all those who solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations:

"We, the peoples of the United Nations

"Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

"To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person..."

Contained in these lines are memories of the price mankind had to pay for peace — an exorbitant, blood-covered price...

The Second World War drew four-fifths of the planet's population in its inferno and proved the most devastating international armed confrontation in the history of man. **All told, it claimed upwards of 50 million lives.** Tens of millions were wounded and/or crippled in its battles. Almost **one half** of WWII manpower losses was in terms of wasted **civilian lives** (as compared to 5 per cent registered during WWI).

The following is a list of WWII casualties (including those killed, wounded or missing in action, and taken prisoner of war):

Europe	some 40,000,000
— including:	
USSR	over 20,000,000
Germany	upwards of 13,000,000
Poland	6,000,000
Yugoslavia	1,700,000
France	600,000
Italy	500,000
Rumania	460,000
Hungary	420,000
Greece	in excess of 400,000
Great Britain	370,000
Czechoslovakia	360,000
Asia	more than 7,500,000
— including:	
China	over 5,000,000
Japan	2,500,000
North America	
— including:	
U.S.	upwards of 400,000
Canada	over 30,000
— also:	
Australia and New Zealand	more than 40,000.

I was born in 1948, which makes me part of the first post-WWII generation, because there followed those of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s... No matter how closely we examine the above statistics, the fact alone that we first saw the light *after* the war makes it difficult for us to fully grasp the tragedy of the peoples that had to live through the holocaust of fascism and Nazism.

Robert Jackson, U.S. Chief Prosecutor, member of the Supreme Court, declared in his opening address to the War Crimes Tribunal in Nuremberg (1945):

"Our proof will be disgusting and you will say that I have robbed you of your sleep... I'm one who received during this war most atrocity tales with suspicion and scepticism. But the proof here will be so overwhelming that I venture to predict not one word I have spoken will be denied..."

Today, many of those who were deprived of their sleep after experiencing or learning about Nazi atrocities are no longer among the living. Still, every passing year sees an increasing number of individuals in the West who try

to prove the unprovable. Among them, one comes across not only characters whose hands are washed in the blood of innocent victims and patriots, but also people of my age — i. e., those who can judge the past war only by documents left us by history. Here the noteworthy point is that, in trying to revise the results of WWII, the current apologists of fascism and Nazism portray this holocaust precisely in the manner of Dr. Goebbels's propaganda machine. According to them, the Nazis were noble heroes who defended Western civilization against the "Bolshevik barbarians"; that there were no war crimes perpetrated, gallows or concentration camps built, and that they never robbed or terrorized the civilian populace. Perhaps that is why a third world war now threatening mankind doesn't seem so terrifying an occurrence to some... It will be just another war, won't it?

Unfortunately, these days, as in the now remote 1940s, there appears an increasing number of people in the West who bend a suspicious and sceptical ear to stories about the atrocious deeds of those supposedly bringing the "new order" to Europe at the time. After all, how can one believe such stories being fed "eyewitness testimonies" that boil down to the following outwardly innocent confessions:

"Any German who lived through May 8, 1945, surely remembers the day. I was 6 years old, my little rucksack packed for fleeing westward if the Russians came. Rather than be liberated by the Russians, my mother wanted to be conquered by the Americans."

Such "one-sided" memory of the past war is displayed by not only the author of the above excerpt — one Michael Stürmer. (He is, by the way, "professor of modern history at the University of Erlangen, and a frequent advisor to Mr. Kohl. He also writes a column of political comment for the conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of West Germany's leading daily newspapers.") In fact, there are quite a few such "professors" and "advisors" with similarly "impaired" war memories on both sides of the ocean. These characters and their like are doing their best to leave the present and coming generations in the dark as to what actually happened then. They taint the younger generation with questions like, "Who really won the Second World War?", and claim that "to the Soviet Union, recalling victory in World War II is

both a popular obsession and a national industry." Come to think of it, this brainwashing campaign isn't that difficult to accomplish, because quite a few individuals in the West consider that "the war itself has become a distant, almost mythical event."

"Mythical event"? Perhaps it is to them, but not to me — or to millions of my coevals throughout the Soviet Union. Practically, there isn't a single Soviet family in which the past war hasn't left its sinister thail, so it is only natural that we should be especially loath to hear all such lies under the flimsy guise of "unbiased information." All of us remember only too well that the International Military Tribunal, set up pursuant to an agreement between the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France (London, August 8, 1945), passed its historic verdict on October 1, 1946, after almost 11 months of hearings; the key Nazi defendants were found guilty of crimes against humanity — i. e., of having conspired to prepare and wage wars of aggression; of carrying out criminal aggressions against Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Greece, the USSR, and a number of other countries, and of having violated international treaties and agreements. The Tribunal also found them guilty of criminal acts running counter to the laws and customs of warfare; of exterminating millions of peaceful civilians; massacring and torturing POW's; of mass forceful recruitments of local residents in the territories under the temporary Nazi occupation for slave labor in the Third Reich; of plundering government and private property, destroying towns and villages, persecuting, torturing and killing millions of humans for racial, political and religious reasons, exterminating hundreds of thousands of elders and ailing persons, and children, and conducting inhuman experiments using people as guinea pigs.

Justice was finally done, or so it seemed. A verdict was passed and carried out. The world started being cleansed of the brown plague. It is hard, however, not to agree with the following excerpt from the book *SS Mafia*, published in France (1978):

"Rosy-cheeked, portly and youthful, these patent killers — the same characters that made use of little girls as guinea pigs at concentration camps, and who sent

their older sisters to brothels patronized by the *Kapo* men before certifying their 'extreme physical exhaustion' and recommending 'treatment' using the Cyclone-B gas — nowadays ride the latest Mercedes models, tend gardens at their plush villas, and play with their fair-haired children and grandchildren on neatly trimmed lawns."

Today, we can state with utmost confidence that the Trials at Nuremberg over major war criminals only started a process demanded for by the entire progressive human race. Unfortunately, this purifying process wasn't completed. With the aid of different excuses (e. g., "poor physical shape"; "unconvincing witness testimonies," and lately, the "remoteness of the criminal acts in time," etc.), thousands upon thousands of members of onetime criminal (as qualified by the International Military Tribunal) organizations such as the Nazi SS, SD, and Gestapo, at whose hands the blood of millions was spilled, have since successfully avoided responsibility for their atrocities. We remember it well.

Just imagine: Adolf Hitler is still listed as an "honorary citizen" of approximately 90 towns and other West German points of habitation!...

No matter what all those newly-appeared advocates of the Nazis and their henchmen allege, we are *not* driven by vengeance. The reason is simply that the memory of millions of innocent victims cries out for justice, even now. It is demanded also by the memory of those who fought the brown plague. For me personally, it is demanded by the memory of my father. He had a hard time living through those remote severe years...

For my family (rather, for my father's family, as I was born almost two years after the International Military Tribunal had convicted the top Nazi war criminals), the war began on June 22, 1941, when the Nazi hordes invaded the Soviet Union. Already within the first hours Nazi planes began dropping bombs on the railroad station of Hrebinka, located 3 km. from Slobodo-Petrivka, an ordinary Ukrainian village in Poltava Region. Several days later, my father, then an 18-year-old graduate of a secondary school (he was the eldest of the three brothers), left for the front. His middle brother followed suit in 1943, after the village was cleared of Nazi intruders. Before that, the youngest brother had twice run away from German forced labor camps. My father's granddad had

never lived to see the Victory. Together with dozens, nay hundreds, of other residents of Hrebinka and the neighboring villages; he had been shot by a Nazi firing squad, assisted by the Ukrainian nationalists, the most zealous henchmen of the aggressors.

My father was lucky, one might say, because he survived the war, but he was a cripple at 21, after receiving his last wound not far from Königsberg.

In May 1981, I received his last postcard. "Happy V-E Day, Dear Sasha," he wrote. "See that you preserve what we have fought for you to have. Love, Father."

He died half a year later — his war wounds must have taken their toll...

The triumphant days in May 1945 didn't mean the end of the war to my father. The same was true of thousands, even millions of young people like him, who had courageously risen up in arms to defend their Motherland against Nazi Germany's onslaught. Fresh from Kiev's Taras Shevchenko State University, my father dedicated the rest of his life to disseminating the historical truth about the war. He had travelled its blazing paths and knew that the lessons of that holocaust couldn't be allowed to sink in oblivion. The atrocious acts of Nazism were something never to be forgotten, just as the worldwide tragedy shouldn't be allowed to repeat itself.

I know it, too, so I will do everything within my power to let it be known by my children, and by those of their posterity... This must be done, so there are always clear peaceful skies above their heads.

This is precisely what made me sit at my typewriter and work on this booklet. I meant it to be yet another story about the past war. I wanted it to be read, and understood, by all those to whom WWII is still the "Unknown War." I wanted my readers to learn about exactly what the Ukraine had gone through in the years of her temporary Nazi occupation, and what price she had had to pay for PEACE.

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

George Santayana.

"THE UKRAINIANS COULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO GROUND MEAT..."

According to *Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary* (Deluxe Second Edition), **fascism** is (1) "the doctrines, methods, or movement of the Fascisti"... (2) "a system of government characterized by rigid one-party dictatorship, forcible oppression of the opposition (unions, other, especially leftist, parties, minority groups, etc.), the retention of private ownership of the means of production under centralized governmental control, belligerent nationalism and racism, glorification of war, etc.: first instituted in Italy in 1922; (3) "/a/ the political philosophy and movement based on such doctrines and policies; /b/ fascist behavior..."

I don't think the above interpretation can fully explain what fascism is actually all about. Rather, I would like to quote from the *Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary*, which in my opinion, is more to the point:

"Fascism is a political trend that emerged in the capitalist countries during the period of overall crisis of capitalism, and which reflected the interests of the most reactionary and aggressive circles of the imperialist bourgeoisie. Fascism, when in power, is an openly terroristic dictatorship of the most reactionary forces of monopoly capital. The principal features of fascism are: use of excessive forms of violence against the working class and all working people; belligerent anticommunism, chauvinism, racism; extensive application of State-monopoly methods of regulating the economy; political (often pseudosocialist) demagoguery, aimed at establishing a mass basis (mostly from among the petty bourgeoisie) for fascist parties and organizations. Fascist foreign policy is a policy of imperialistic aggression. Toward the end of the 1930s, fascist regimes took firm roots in Italy, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and in a number of Eastern European countries. Nazi

Germany, led by Hitler (years of office: 1933-1945), after entering into an alliance with Italy under Mussolini (years of office: 1922-1943), and militaristic Japan, unleashed the Second World War of 1939-1945..."

Dictionary formulations, however, are far too laconic to make one see the monstrous identity of all those who dreamed of worldwide supremacy and talked so much about freedom and humanism. Inasmuch as this space allows, I would like the reader to have a more comprehensive idea about fascism. The following are excerpts and passages from authentic documents left behind by the Nazis.

* * *

"We shall have to develop a technique of systematic depopulation. If you ask me, what I mean by 'depopulation,' I mean the removal of entire racial units. And that's what I intend to carry out — that, roughly, is my task. Nature is cruel; therefore we, too, may be cruel. If I can send the flower of the German nation to the war inferno without the slightest remorse over the precious German blood shed, then of course, I have the right to remove millions of an inferior race that breeds like vermin."

(From Hitler's conversation with Hermann Rauschning.*)

During that same conversation, the Führer declared that after centuries of sniveling over protection of the poor and downtrodden, the time had come for the Nazis to protect the stronger against the inferior. This would constitute Germany's federal policy for all times, which would boil down to containing, using all means available, the further growth of the Slavic race. There are natural instincts, said Hitler, which rule that all living beings not only subdue their enemies but also destroy them. In the days long since past, a victor's prerogative had been to annihilate whole tribes and entire peoples.

(Ibid.)

On May 8, 1941, Alfred Rosenberg** wrote in a memorandum:

* Hermann Rauschning, Hitler's former adherent. After 1934, he emigrated from Germany and wrote the then well-known book *Geschprache mit Hitler* (Wien, 1940).

** Alfred Rosenberg, one of the principal Nazi war criminals. At the time of composing the aforementioned memorandum, he was offi-

"The National-Socialist Movement is destined to carry out the Führer's political behest, laid down in his book, and put an end, once and for all, to the military and political threat from the East (which was actually nonexistent — **O. B.**)."

"In the first place, I hope that we... will be able to ensure a general food-supplying base in the Ukraine. It will serve us as a supplier of resources which we will probably need in future."

(From Hitler's letter to Mussolini * of June 21, 1941.)

"There are no nerves, heart or mercy; you are made of German iron. After the war you shall acquire a new soul and clear heart — for your children, your wife, and for Great Germany — but now you must act decisively, without hesitation...

"You have neither heart nor nerves; these aren't needed in time of war. You must destroy all pity and compassion; kill every Russian — be it an old man, a woman, a girl or a boy. Kill them, and you will thus save yourself from death, just as you will thus ensure your family's future, and will be eternally glorified yourself.

"There isn't a single power in the world that will be able to withstand German pressure. We shall throw the entire world to its knees. The German shall be the sole master of the world. He will be the one to decide the destinies of England, Russia, and the Americas. You are German, so you must destroy all living things standing in your way, as befits a German man; also, you must always think of that which is lofty — of your Führer — and you shall emerge triumphant. You shall then be immune to enemy bullets and bayonets. Tomorrow, you shall see the whole world bend its knee to you."

(From the booklet "Instructions for the German Soldier.")

"The Slavs must work for us. If we don't need them, they must die. Providing them with health care would be

cially in "central control over problems related to the Eastern European District." In June 1941 — April 1945, Rosenberg was at the head of the Nazi Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories. The International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg sentenced him to death and he was hanged.

* Benito Mussolini, Italian fascist dictator; captured by Italian partisans and executed on April 28, 1945.

superfluous. Giving them education would be dangerous; teaching them to count 100 would do just fine. At best, we might allow them to receive an education that would provide us with unskilled manpower. Every educated individual is our future enemy. We can allow them to have their religion as a means of stupefaction. They will receive only the most essential foodstuffs. We are masters here; our needs come first."

(From Bormann's letter * to Alfred Rosenberg.)

"We stress that we bring freedom...

"By and large, the thing is for us to eat a huge pie; we must first get hold of it; secondly, we must dish it out, and thirdly, use it to our best advantage...

"Naturally, this vast territory must be pacified as soon as possible. This could be best achieved by shooting down each and every one found guilty of so little as casting a sidelong glance our way."

(From Hitler's speech during a meeting at the *Wehrmacht* HQ; July 16, 1941.)

"...3. The following considerations must be adhered to in one's actions along these lines:

"(a) Every case of resistance offered to German occupation authorities should be regarded, irrespective of the circumstances, as a manifestation of communist conspiracy;

"(b) The slightest provocation must be exploited in order to apply the strictest of measures to nip this conspiracy in the bud, to assert the prestige of the occupation authorities, and to prevent the movement from being furthered. Here, one should bear in mind that human lives are absolutely worthless in these territories, and that extreme cruelty is the only manner in which to accomplish the intimidating effect. As a rule, the death of a single German soldier should, under the circumstances, be retaliated by the execution of 50-100 communists. Ways

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* Martin L. Bormann, one of the main Nazi war criminals. In April 1943, he became Hitler's private secretary and his number-one confidant. Sentenced to death in absentia by the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal.

of carrying out such death verdicts should also be dealt with so as to increase the intimidating effect."

(From Keitel's * operations order concerning steps to suppress "communist insurgent movement," dated September 16, 1941.)

"This year, between 20 and 30 million persons will starve to death in Russia. We might as well regard it as a good sign; after all, certain peoples are in need of being reduced numerically.

(From Hermann Goering's ** statement addressed to the Italian Foreign Minister; November 1941.)

"Peasants of Ukraine:

"Over the past few days, German forces have annihilated a number of gangs (i. e., Soviet partisan units in the Nazi parlance — **O. B.**), whose combatants were shot and ringleaders hanged.

"These bandits, it has transpired, received aid from the populace. In view of this, we have resorted to the following measures effective as of November 10-14, 1941:

"1. The village of Baranivka — burned to the ground;

"2. The village of Obukhivka — burned down, too; all residents shot;

"3. Numerous persons who served as intermediaries have been shot in different villages.

"Do you want to suffer the same lot? All those maintaining contacts with the bandits, giving them food and shelter, or in any other way assisting them, and being secretly knowledgeable of their hiding places, will be punished by death. Besides, such individuals will make their families and the whole of the village community involved in the disaster.

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* Wilhelm Keitel (1882-1946), another major Nazi war criminal. As Field Marshal of the *Wehrmacht*, he ranked among Hitler's most trusted military advisors. Sentenced to death and executed in Nuremberg.

** Hermann Goering, one of the principal Nazi war criminals; in 1939 became Chairman of the Nazi "Council of Ministers for Imperial Defense"; declared Hitler's formal successor; in June 1940 promoted to *Reichsmarshal*; served as ChCief of the Main Economic Staff 'East'; sentenced to death in Nuremberg; committed suicide in jail.

"Proceeding from the above, every man who loves his family and wants to till his land in peace should immediately contact the nearest military unit or police force and report on the exact whereabouts of such bandits.

"The struggle has been completed in the Ukraine. Whoever continues to fight should be regarded as a bandit. Information resulting in the apprehension of bandit leaders and commissars will be rewarded with a sum of up to 10,000 rubles..."

(From a bulletin issued by the German occupation authorities and circulated in the Ukraine's urban and rural areas late in November 1941, concerning the partisan movement.)

"Extraction of surplus farming products from the Ukraine, in order to supply the /Third/ Reich ... is feasible, provided public consumption within the Ukraine is reduced to a minimum. This will be achieved by way of the following measures:

"1. Extermination of surplus consumers (Jews, residents of large Ukrainian cities, which, like Kiev, receive no food supplies);

"2. Reducing to the lowest possible level the rations assigned the Ukrainian urban dwellers;

"3. Lowering food consumption at the expense of the peasant populace..."

(From a letter by the Inspector of Weaponry in the Ukraine to the *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht*, C/O Infantry General Thomas, dated December 2, 1941.)

"In accordance with information forwarded by the Mayor of the City, the Economic and Managerial Command is either undersupplying, or not supplying at all, the materials required for the repair of the following buildings:

"1. Dormitory for 50 prostitutes at 101 Shyroka St.;

"2. Dormitory for women with VD diseases under forced treatment;

"3. House of prostitution 'France' on Shyroka St.

"The following postscript should be added to Point 1, namely that the prostitutes, expected to arrive shortly, ha-

ve been invited by the German Command and pursuant to a demand from bodies of higher authority, so this should be regarded as a matter of top priority. Therefore, the aforementioned repairs must be considered, from the military standpoint, as relating to apartments occupied by persons belonging to the German Military Command.

"Apropos of Point 3: the new house of prostitution is being instituted in accordance with an explicit instruction of the German Military Command. It should be noted further that all officials concerned must attach special importance to the repairs at this particular building, because the latter does not meet set requirements.

"Therefore, I request herewith that all the necessary materials be procured and supplied in all the aforementioned instances."

(From a letter of the *Stadtkommissar* of Dnipropetrovsk to the city's Nazi Economic Managerial Command; dated January 23, 1942.)

"... there are still characters who haven't until now begun working or have abandoned their places of work without due permission. The German Military Command shall no longer tolerate such cases of refusal to work.

"Every able-bodied man, as well as able-bodied woman, who is still unemployed must immediately — and not later than April 28, 1942 — report at the Administration of Labor at 174 *Hitlerstrasse* (formerly Pushikn School).

"Persons who fail to comply with this final order shall be punished as sabotage-makers and forced to work. In especially grave cases, refusals to work shall be punished by death."

(An order issued by the *Veldkommandant* of the city of Zaporizhya, dated April 22, 1942.)

"Laborers from the East shall wear the sign *Ost* (a rectangle mounted in pale blue, with the word *Ost* in white lettering against a blue background)...

"No distinction shall be made between Ukrainians, people of the Caucasus, Armenians, etc.

"1. Laborers from the East shall be kept at isolated /"closed"/ camps built specially to serve as labor camps, and be under constant guard by sentries and the camp's Chief Warden.

"Such laborers may be allowed leaves from these camps, provided the individual in question is employed at a small farming enterprise or on a privately-owned farm where use of Eastern manpower is authorized; these laborers will therefore be provided with dwellings that can securely keep them under lock and key (when off duty), in the presence of an adult German male capable of assuming control over them.

"2. Sexual intercourse between Germans and Eastern laborers is forbidden on pain of death for the *Ostarbeitern* and a term at a concentration camp for the German partner.

"3. Eastern laborers are forbidden to go to church, and Germans are not allowed to care for them spiritually...

"5. Eastern laborers being used individually in farming localities must spend their leisure on the premises of their respective employers; leave permits, under proper German supervision, must be issued as a kind of premium /commendation; incentive/.

"Eastern laborers can visit a physician only when accompanied by Germans..."

(From the manual "Instructions on How To Treat Foreign Civilian Laborers Within the Empire.")

"Jodl is quite right when he says that notices in the Ukrainian language 'Beware of the Trains' are superfluous; what on earth does it matter if one or two more locals get run over by the trains?"

(From the text of Hitler's conversation on July 22, 1942.)

"As for the ridiculous hundred million Slavs, we will mold the best of them to the shape that suits us, and we will isolate the rest of them in their own pigsties...

"At harvest time we will set up markets at all the centers of any importance. There we will buy up all the cereals and fruits, and sell the most trashy products of our own manufacture. In this way we shall receive for these goods of ours a return considerably greater than their intrinsic value. The profit will be pocketed by the Reich to defray the price of the campaign. Our agricultural machinery factories, our transport companies, our ma-

nufacturers of household goods, and so forth, will find there an enormous market for their goods...

"My one fear is that the Ministry for Eastern Territories will try to civilize the Ukrainian women. These girls, bursting with health, would introduce a welcome strain into the race, for many of them are obviously of sound Germanic origin — otherwise, whence the fair, blue-eyed children? The best among them we will gradually assimilate and take into the Reich; the rest can remain here."

(From the text of Hitler's conversation; August 6, 1942.)

"Previously, I did believe the whole business was comparatively simple. Previously, such things were called brigandage. Presently, the forms have become more humane. Despite all this, I intend to do some robbing, and do it in precisely the [most] effective manner."

(From Hermann Goering's address to a meeting involving all the *Reichskommissars* of the occupied regions and representatives of the Military Command; August 6, 1942.)

"Head of the SS Chief Economic and Administrative Department, relying on a report submitted to him, has instructed that all human hair obtained from concentration camp inmates be put to appropriate use.

"Human hair is processed and made into commercial felt and yarn. Women's hair, combed and cut, is turned into yarn used in the manufacture of soles of stockings for U-boat crews, as well as for stockings made of felt, used by the Imperial Railway Company.

"Therefore, it is my order that hair obtained from woman inmates be stored after disinfection. Hair cut off men must be used, starting at a length of 20 mm.

"*SS Obergruppenführer* Poll agreed that by way of experiment male inmates should have their hair cut only after it has grown 20 mm. long after the previous cut.

"Lest the possibility of escape should be made easier with inmates growing longer hair, the Chief Warden will henceforth be authorized to mark inmates, when and wherever he deems necessary, by applying a narrow hair-cutting machine leaving a thin path through the hair in the middle of the inmate's head.

"It is envisaged to install a special production contrivance in one of the concentration camps to process hair obtained at all such camps.

"Detailed information concerning the collection of hair thus procured will be released at a later date.

"Information on the daily quantity of hair thus collected — women's hair considered separately from that of men — must be supplied here on the fifth day of every month, beginning on September 5, 1942."

(A top-secret directive issued by the SS Chief Economic and Administrative Department; August 6, 1942.)

"(Erich Koch) thus formulated his tasks as *Reichskommissar*: there is no free Ukraine. The purpose of our work lies in the fact that the Ukrainians must be made to work for Germany, and that we are here not to make this people happy; the Ukraine can give us all that which is in short supply in Germany. This task must be carried out irrespective of losses. The Führer has ordered us to take 3 million tons of grain away from the Ukraine, so we must comply."

(From the abridged minutes of Koch's presentation at a meeting of top-ranking officials of the *Reichskommissariat*; August 26-28, 1942.)

"The Führer has ordered that 400,000-500,000 Ukrainian women, aged between 15 and 35, be immediately made use of in [German] household. The Führer has entrusted this campaign (it must be accomplished within three months) to the supervision of the Senior Executive in Charge of Manpower.

"To this end, the unofficial supplies to Germany of woman workers to be employed in household have been approved by *Reichsleiter* Bormann and must in every way be encouraged by representatives of the Military Command, as well as by other official institutions.

"Besides official recruitment, it is necessary further to allow unofficial procurements."

(From the minutes of a conference with Sauckel,* Senior Executive in Charge of Manpower; September 3, 1942.)

"I demand that Messrs. *Generalkommissars* close down all schools and institutes enrolling students past the age

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* Fritz Sauckel, one of the main Nazi war criminals; executed under the verdict of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg.

of 15, and that all students and teachers at these educational establishments, irrespective of sex, be discretely sent for work in Germany.

"I also demand that measures be taken simultaneously, so there are no schools other than 4-grade ones, and that these are cleared with me personally."

(From an instruction issued by *Reichskommissar* of the Ukraine, Erich Koch; dated October 24, 1942.)

"On January 21, 1943, in the direct vicinity of the villages of Vulky and Hubeltsy, the bandits (i. e., partisans — **O. B.**) killed one German officer, one German soldier and one person of German origin; one German soldier was gravely wounded. As a retaliatory measure, residents of the villages of Vulky and Hubeltsy suspected of complicity in bandit activities were shot and their property burned down. It was proven that this part of the population had supported the bandits. By way of subsequent retaliatory steps, 80 persons were shot, who had been in custody at the penitentiary of Shepetivka on charges of assistance to the bandits.

"From now on, all those found to have provided the bandits with food and shelter, or having supported them in any other manner, will be shot together with their families, and their property will be burned.

"Besides, any person found to have evaded employment without (valid) reasons, or apprehended while being out of the boundaries of his/her prescribed place of residence, even for a short period, will be regarded as a bandit, thus becoming subject to the same measures as stated above."

(Offical announcement made by the *Gebietskommissar* of Shepetivka on January 24, 1943.)

"Today, a special German court session at the city of Mykolayiv, pursuant to an instruction by the *Reichsminister* for Occupied Eastern Territories, has sentenced to death the following persons found guilty of having inflicted damage on the well-being of the German State:

"1. Andriy Skrynchenko, born 01.19.25, town of Lobreevka;

"2. Ivan Makariv, b. 04.17.24., town of K. Mykolayivka;

"3. Olexander Yamchukiv, b. 05.20.25., t. Mikhailivka;
"4. Petro Khrupaliv, b. 05.20.25. t. Mikhailivka;
"5. Ivan Sklyar, b. 1925, t. Mikhailivka;
"6. Alexandr Filipov, b. 1925, t. Arkhangelsk;
"7. Alexander Honcharenko, b. 1925, t. Arkhangelsk;
"8. Nadiya Dobrolizha, b. 09.24.25, t. Ostapivka;
"9. Maria Taranenko, b. 10.18.25, t. Ostapivka;
"10. Maria Salo, b. 11.23.25, t. Horashino.

"The aforelisted persons dodged their obligations in relation to work quotas, determined under Clause 1 of the Instruction issued by the *Reichsministr* and binding upon the occupied Eastern regions, dated December 19, 1941, and August 27, 1942; they fled from their places of work. Inasmuch as the duties assigned them had military importance, they inflicted a degree of harm upon the German State by refusing to comply with them...

"The death sentences have been carried out today..."

(From an ad published on behalf of the Nazi District Commissioner of Mykolayiv; July 6, 1943.)

"In each and every of the undertakings listed below, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that the whole of the Donetsk Coal Basin east of the position coded as 'Turtle' (according to captured Nazi charts, position 'Turtle' stretched west of Slovyansk-Konstantynivka — **O. B.**) must be evacuated in terms of the economy and [the rest of it] completely destroyed. No economic tasks will be posed in relation to this area in future. Relying upon earlier instructions, the following considerations must be accounted for in the course of *economic* (this adjective is rendered differently in the original text — **O. B.**) evacuation, destruction, and storage of salvaged property:

"1. ... All that which cannot be evacuated is subject to annihilation — particularly water-pumping and power-generating plants, and generally all power and transformer stations; also mines, industrial buildings, means of production of all types, and crops that can't be shipped off, plus villages and homes. Army staffs have already been issued with appropriate instructions, and relevant steps have already been taken.

"2. Apart from evacuating *valuable* machines and *valuable* property, attention should be paid primarily to the evacuation of grain. Cattle must be herded westward.

"3. Providing the populace with rations, consumer goods in short supply, or fuel, is forbidden. All that can't be taken away is subject to destruction.

"4. Destruction must be carried out not at the last moment, with troops engaged or in retreat; it must be accomplished *on time*, so that the details detached specially for annihilation work could be put to effective use..."

(From a top-secret directive issued by the Economic Command of the Nazi Army Group *Süd* [South]; September 2, 1943.)

"What you must accomplish, when retreating from these Ukrainian regions, is that there mustn't be a single human, head of cattle, centner of grain, or a railroad track left intact; that there isn't a single home undestroyed or mine-shaft left in working order; you mustn't leave behind a single drinking well unpoisoned. The enemy must indeed find a totally scorched and devastated country."

(From a top-secret order issued by Heinrich Himmler * C/O Commander-in-Chief, *Waffen SS* and Nazi police in the Ukraine; September 7, 1943.)

"Whether other peoples prosper or are about to kick the bucket, out of hunger, interests me only insomuch that we need them as slaves of our culture. Whether or not 10,000 Russian peasant women will die from exhaustion when digging an antitank ditch bothers me only insofar as getting this AT obstacle ready for Germany is concerned..."

(From the minutes of Himmler's speech during a conference of *SS Gruppenführers* in Poznan; October, 4, 1943.)

"If we should win the war, then in my opinion, the Poles and the Ukrainians, and all others in the vicinity, could be transformed into ground meat."

(From Hans Frank's address to a conference of German agricultural officials; January 12, 1944.) **

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* Heinrich Himmler, one of the main Nazi war criminals; *SS Reichsführer* since January 1929; one of the initiators of the establishment of a network of Nazi concentration camps. In May 1945, after being arrested by the Allies, committed suicide.

* * *

Maniacal ideas harbored by a pack of Nazi gangsters — such is the only conclusion one can arrive at, considering all those orders and instructions, statements and frank admissions of top-ranking Third Reich officials. If only these crazy notions remained within their sick heads!... Unfortunately, millions of humans were destined to suffer from them as they were being translated into life during WWII. Even though the past war started on September 1, 1939, its major events unfolded at the Soviet-German Front — and I mean not only the scale of battles fought or the number of troops engaged on both sides. The point is, history has never known such mass atrocities and inhuman conduct as those displayed by the Nazi intruders and their henchmen in the temporarily occupied territories of my Motherland!

** Hans Frank, one of the principal Nazi war criminals; appointed Governor General of the occupied Polish Territory; executed by a verdict of the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg.

"History, including the oldest records of events, is not a remote yesterday but a most significant link in the living chain of our times; you touch it in one place, and the whole chain will respond."

Aleksandr Pushkin.

CRUSADE AGAINST "GODLESS BOLSHEVIKS"

In May 1933, Hitler stated in one of his speeches: "Fourteen or fifteen years ago, I declared, before the German nation, that I saw my historical mission in the destruction of Marxism. Since that time, I have constantly repeated my statement. Its words aren't empty talk; it is a sacred oath which I shall continue to translate into life until my dying day."

He died 12 years later. A lot of things had happened, however, before he did...

In the Soviet Union alone, 10 million humans perished under the yoke of the Nazi aggressors. The following list shows the number of people the Nazis exterminated in the 7 occupied Soviet republics:

Ukraine	5,485,000 *
Byelorussia	2,198,000
RSFSR	1,793,000
Lithuania	666,000
Latvia	664,000
Estonia	125,000
Moldavia	64,000

Almost 5 million Soviet citizens were forcefully taken away from home and shipped off to the Third Reich for slave labor.

Twenty-five million persons were left homeless.

A total of 1,710 towns and workers' settlements, over 70,000 villages, 6 million buildings, 32,000 industrial enterprises, 40,000 hospitals and other medical facilities, 85,000 grade schools, technical colleges, higher educatio-

* During the period of Nazi occupation, the Ukraine's population decreased by a total of 13,614,000 persons.

nal establishments and research institutes were turned into rubble.

4,100 railroad stations, 65,000 km. of rail tracks, 14,000 line posts and other structures were ruined.

Seven million horses, 17,000,000 head of cattle, 20,000,000 pigs, 27,000,000 goats and sheep were shipped off to Nazi Germany.

The USSR's direct damage, inflicted during the years of WWII, amounted to 30 per cent of the country's national wealth.

No statistics, however, can possibly reflect the pain and suffering experienced by the people. The Extraordinary State Committee* alone considered and studied 54,000 documents, more than 250,000 certified records of eyewitness accounts and statements pertaining to Nazi atrocities against Soviet citizens, plus some 4,000,000 legal papers corroborating the damage the Soviet Union and its citizens suffered during the Nazi occupation. Thousands upon thousands of other, as eloquent and authentic, evidence appeared after the war. All these documents are permeated with pain in the heart that cannot be dulled by years. This pain comes from the very soul of my people; it is felt even by generations born after the Great Victory.

* * *

June 22, 1941. On this day Nazi Germany and her satellites launched a treacherous, undeclared armed attack on the Soviet Union. At 4.00 a.m., Nazi war planes barbarously bomb-raided Riga, Ventspils, Lijepaja, Siauliai, Kaunas, Vilnius, Grodno, Lida, Volkovysk, Brest, Kobrin, Slonim, Baranovichi, Bobruisk, Zhitomir, Kiev, Sevastopol, and a number of other cities. The Nazi *Luftwaffe* also attacked Soviet railroad stations, air fields and naval bases. Almost all Soviet Western frontiers found themselves under heavy artillery

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* On November 2, 1942, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium issued the Decree "On the Formation of an Extraordinary State Committee for the Ascertaining and Investigation of Crimes Committed by the German-fascist Invaders and their Associates and Damage Caused by them to Citizens, Collective Farms, Public Bodies, State Enterprises and Institutions of the USSR." After the end of WWII, the Committee was annulled.

fire. *Wehrmacht* assault units launched a massive offensive, reaching deep inside the USSR's territory.

It was thus the Soviet nation began the Great Patriotic War for its freedom and independence, against mankind's worst enemy — German Nazism.

The Indictment of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg reads that, on the first days of their invasion of the USSR's territory, the Nazis followed a previously developed, detailed, plan in destroying towns and villages, blowing up factories and plants, collective and state farms, power plants and railroads, plundering and viciously ruining national cultural institutions belonging to the USSR's constituent peoples, ravaging museums, schools, hospitals, churches, historical sites, forcing Soviet citizens to travel to Germany to become slave laborers, as well as physically destroying the adult populace, women, children and elders — especially people of Russian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian parentage — and massacring Jews everywhere.

It was also stated therein that, apart from adults, Nazi war criminals ruthlessly exterminated children. They murdered them together with their parents, putting them to violent death either by groups or individually. They killed them at orphanages and hospitals; they buried them alive; they tossed them into bonfires; they bayonetted them, gassed them, or used them as human guinea pigs; they drew their blood which they used to help wounded *Wehrmacht* men and officers; they threw them behind bars, sent them to Gestapo torture chambers and concentration camps, where children died of hunger, torture and epidemics.

Volodymyr Kubiyovich, the late Chairman of the so-called Ukrainian Central Committee, declared:

*"The day of June 22, 1941, is a turning day of tremendous historic moment. On orders from the Führer of the German people, the German Armed Forces have started moving to the East... At this happy historic minute we are addressing our special sentiments to the insuperable German warriors who in their epochal efforts to establish order in Europe have already shed blood for our liberation, too.**

* On the first days of Nazi Germany's treacherous invasion, the whole of my boundless multinational country rose in defense of that which had been achieved thanks to the October Socialist Revolution of

June 28, 1941. On that day the Nazis butchered Volodymyr Rumovsky, leader of the youth at the Ivan Franko School in the town of Horokhiv (Volyn Region).

June 30, 1941. "... the Hitlerite bandits entered Lviv, and on the very next day staged an orgy of murder under the slogan 'Kill Jews and Poles.' Having slaughtered hundreds of people, the Hitlerite bandits held an 'exhibition' of the corpses in the city arcade. Prominently displayed in this 'exhibition' of horrors were the bodies of a mother and child impaled by the same bayonet."

[From *Nuremberg Trials. Collected Records* (in two volumes), v. 1, Moscow, 1954, p. 512.]

"The emerging Ukrainian State will closely collaborate with the National-Socialist Great Germany which, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, is creating a new order in Europe and the world..."

[From the *Act of Proclamation of the Ukrainian State*, declared by Banderites (a Ukrainian nationalist group) on June 30, 1941, in Lviv, after the city was occupied by Nazi troops.]

"In order to humiliate man's dignity, the Germans resorted to most diabolical tortures of incarcerated scientists, after which they shot them... In July 1941, SS-men hauled in 20 persons, among them 4 professors, lawyers and physiclans. There were 5—6 women among the capti-

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1917. There were, however, those who saw, in turning traitor to their own people and dancing servile attendance on its enemy, a way of "liberating" the Ukraine. Subsequent events showed that such characters mostly "liberated" people from their life. The gangsters wouldn't even stop at robbing their victims — women, elders and children — of personal effects... A "place of honor" among these sellouts is rightfully due the Ukrainian nationalists, despite the latter's attempts to conceal their actual goals behind various euphonious "fronts." Among these, mention should be made of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (with its Bandera and Melnyk factions), the Ukrainian Central Committee, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, etc. These had nothing whatsoever to do with the Ukrainian people and its struggle for freedom; yet in those years they tried to pose as genuine patriots (they still persist in such practices)... However, the above statement of the late Volodymyr Kubiyovich, as well as those made by other nationalist functionaries and hierarchs of the Uniate Church, speak for themselves; they need no comment!

ves, too. The SS-men forced them to lick clean the stairs in seven doorways of a 5-storied building. After the stairs had been 'washed' in this manner, those same individuals were made to collect garbage in the backyard with their lips ... All of the garbage had to be carried to a certain place in the yard..."

[From *German Nazi Occupation Regime in the Ukraine. Data and Documents* (in Ukr.), Kiev, 1963, p. 351.]

"In Lviv 32 women workers of the Lviv Clothing Factory were raped and then killed by German storm troopers. Drunken German soldiers dragged Lviv girls and young women to Kosciusko Park and brutally raped them. When an old priest V. Pomaznev, holding a crucifix in his hands, tried to prevent the rape of the girls, the fascists beat him, tore off his cassock, singed his beard and bayoneted him to death."

(From *Nuremberg Trials...*, v. 1, p. 514.)

In the Ukrainian village of Borodayivka, Dnipropetrovsk Region, the Nazis raped all women and girls.

(Ibid.)

October 23, 1941. "After a series of pitched battles, the Soviet troops retreated from the Ukraine's administrative regional center of Kharkiv. A week after it was occupied by the Nazis, the intruders confiscated all foodstuffs at an orphanage located on Artem St. ... 170 little children died of hunger and their bodies were brought to a local cemetery and dumped at burial vaults."

(From *German Nazi Occupation Regime in the Ukraine...*, p. 194.)

"By the will of Almighty and All Gracious God, a new epoch is beginning in the life of our Motherland. We are happy to greet the victorious German Army which has already occupied almost the whole of the country... In order to thank the Lord Almighty for all which He has given, and to beg of Him for Him to bestow us with His Favors for the future, every priest on the nearest Sunday to receiving this word, shall conduct Thanksgiv-

ing Mass, and with the hymn We Praise Thee, O Lord, shall deliver an everlasting prayer for the victorious German Army and the Ukrainian People."

(From a pastoral message of the Uniate Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky; July 5, 1941.)

November 3, 1941. The Nazis demolished the Cathedral of the Assumption, built in 1075-1089 by Grand Duke Sviatoslav, with the interior decoration executed in 1897 by the well-known painter V. Vereshchagin.

Says Metropolitan Nikolai of Kiev and Galich, member of the Extraordinary State Committee: "One cannot observe the ruins of the Cathedral of the Assumption, created by immortal human genius in the 11th century, without being pained at heart. The explosion caused several huge cavities in the grounds of the cathedral; looking at them, one feels as though the earth itself shuddered at the sight of the evilsome deeds of those who didn't even have the right to be referred to as fellow humans; it is as though the Lavra (Monastery) suffered a hurricane that turned everything upside down, crashing and scattering the monastery's buildings. For more than two years Kiev remained in German tethers. The Nazi hangmen brought Kiev death, ruination, hunger and executions as they entered this city. With time, all this will turn from recent into remote past realities; still, this crime (against humanity) shall be forgotten by neiter the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, nor the rest of honest mankind the world over..."

(From *Nuremberg Trials...*, v. 1, p. 766.)

November 5, 1941. "In Kharkiv, the occupationists made a special point of abusing the local Ukrainian intellectuals. On November 5, all actors were ordered to report for registration at the Shevchenko Theater. When the actors gathered, they were surrounded by German soldiers who harnessed them to carts and drove them along the main street to the river to haul water."

(Ibid., p. 510.)

In the fall of 1941, the Nazi German invaders occupied the town of Slavuta, Kamyanets-Podilsky Region, and organized a "hospital" there, meant for wounded and ailing Red Army POW's. They named it *Gross Lasaret Slawuta, Zwei Lager — 301.* This "medical facility" was located 1.5-2 kilometers southwest of Slavuta and occupied ten 3-storied block-type stone buildings. The whole area was fenced in with barbed wire by the Nazis. Watch-towers were erected every 10 meters alongside the wire, each mounting a machine gun, a searchlight, and a guard crew.

The administration, German doctors and guards were engaged in systematically exterminating Soviet POW's by way of a specially geared "hunger regime," creating "overpopulation," maintaining insanitary conditions, using torture and sheer murder, denying sick and/or wounded inmates adequate medical treatment, forcing people on the verge of lethal exhaustion to fulfill their slave labor quotas. Those who died were immediately replaced by fresh teams of inmates, made up of wounded and ailing Soviet POW's.

A Soviet POW's daily ration consisted of 250 grams of *ersatz* bread and 2 liters of the *balanda* "prison soup." Bread was baked from "flour" sent from Germany. A total of some 15 tons of it was discovered at a warehouse by the "sick bay"... Forensic medical and chemical experts, as well as tests run by specialists at the Institute for Food under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection (currently, the Ministry of Public Health) of the USSR on June 21, 1944, established that the "flour" was actually "chaff with an infinitesimal admixture of starch (1.70 %). The presence of starch testifies to the presence, in the essence under study, of an extremely small amount of flour, probably as a result of random grain left in the straw when threshing. Such 'bread,' used as ration, caused starvation, alimentary distrophy in its cachectic and edematous forms (e. g., nutritional edema). This resulted in complicated gastro-intestinal malfunctions among the Soviet POW's, which usually had lethal outcomes."

The *balanda* soup produced an as adverse effect on the inmates. It was prepared from ground pod of buckwheat and millet; also from unpeeled and half-rotten potatoes, all kinds of other rotten foodstuffs mixed with

earth and shards of glass. Often, food was prepared for inmates using rotten meat selected on orders from the Chief Warden in the vicinity of the "sick bay."

(Ibid., v. 1, p. 462-464.)

November 15, 1941. After three weeks of pitched battles, the Soviet forces retreated from the city of Kerch. The Nazis began their hair-raising atrocities in the city by poisoning 245 children of school age... Under the Chief Warden's orders, all students had to report at school on a predetermined date, having textbooks and all on him/her. A total of 245 school children obliged. All of these were then driven out of town, to some vocational-training school, presumably for a picnic outing. There, the cold and hungry children were offered hot coffee and burgers, all of which contained deadly poison. Those of the children that didn't get their cups or sandwiches, for want of supplies, were summoned to the "sick bay" by a German sergeant-major who wetted their lips with a potent poisonous solution. In a matter of minutes, all children were dead.

The Nazis chose an old antitank ditch, not far from the village of Bagerovo, as a site of mass execution of Kerch residents. For three days running, trucks loaded with whole families of doomed victims rattled in and out of the place.

In January 1942, after the Red Army liberated Kerch, the said AT ditch was investigated (it proved 1,000 m. long, 3 m. wide, and 2 m. deep) and was found to be spilling with bodies of women, children, elders and teenagers. Puddles of frozen blood were discovered on the sides of the ditch; there were also scattered children's hats, toys, hair ribbons, torn-off buttons, gloves, feeding bottles, tiny shoes, galoshes, and chopped-off hands, feet and other parts of human bodies. All this was soaked in blood and shattered brain.

The Nazi scoundrels used dum-dum bullets in executing defenseless civilian residents. On one side of the ditch there lay the maimed body of a young woman. She was still holding tight her baby, neatly wrapped in a white-laced blanket. Beside that woman, an 8-year-old

girl and a boy aged around 5 lay, torn by dum-dum bullets, their small hands still clutching at Mom's dress...

(Ibid., v. 1, pp. 535-536.)

"Ukrainian Citizens:

"We are living during great and decisive times. The epochal cause of liberating the Ukrainian land is being now realized... And this cause is being completed through great impositions on nerves, property and blood. The German nation, and especially its heroic army, have taken upon themselves the lion's share of this colossal burden.

"The Ukrainian Central Committee addresses the Ukrainian citizenry within the borders of the Generalgouvernement with an appeal to gather, on a mass scale, all types of warm winter clothing, and to immediately send them for the use of the German Army. Let this be another manifestation of our understanding of the Great Cause; let this help the successful progress of the holy battle against our common enemy."

(From an "Appeal" by V. Kubiyovich and K. Pankivsky, carried by the Ukrainian nationalist press in early February 1942.)

February 9, 1942. "Two kilometers east of the town of Artemovsk (Donetsk Region), in a tunnel of the quarries of alabaster plant, at a distance of 400 m. from the entrance, there is a small aperture walled up with bricks. When this aperture was forced open, there was discovered an extension of the tunnel in the form of a narrow passage reaching steeply upward and ending in a wide oval cave some 200 m. long, 30 m. wide and 3-4 m. high.

"The entire cave was filled with human bodies. Only a small place near the entrance and a narrow strip in the center were free of bodies. All the bodies were pressed close to each other, with their backs turned toward the entrance of the cave.

"The corpses were packed so tight, they formed, at first sight, a mass of intertwined limbs. The back rows were heaped on top of the front ones, pressed tight against the walls of the cave and piled up in several layers...

"Artemovsk residents testify that, on February 9, 1942, several thousand people having on them small personal

belongings and foodstuffs were forced down the abandoned alabaster quarries.

"As the cave was being filled with people, they were shot standing or kneeling; after that, another group of victims was brought, to be shot and left on top of the heap of corpses and dying people, their bodies piling up in several rows.

"Some people tried to escape the massacre, crashing into and trampling one another, dying in horrible pain..."

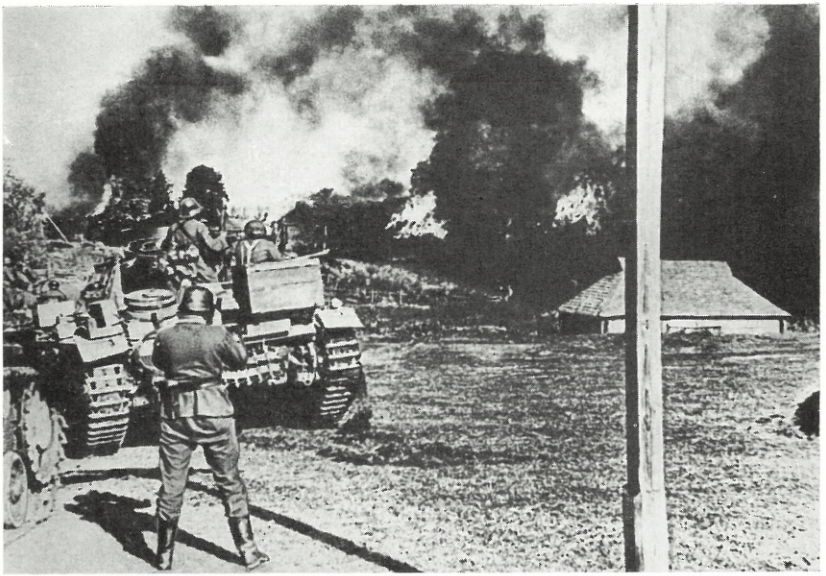
(*Nuremberg Trials...*, v. 1, p. 567.)

"Nazi barbarians knew no bounds in vandalizing memorial sites and sources of Ukrainian history, culture and art. By way of exemplifying their constant attempts to degrade the national dignity of the Ukrainian people, it suffices to mention that the occupiers, after destroying the Korolenko Library in Kharkiv, proceeded to pave a muddy street with its books for the convenience of German motor vehicles."

(Ibid., p. 754.)

"In retaliaton for the killing of a policeman, the Nazis and their lackeys — Ukrainian nationalists — staged an atrocious reprisal over the peaceful residents of the town of Brody in the summer of 1942. After sealing off several residential areas, they herded more than 150 persons — mainly women, children and elders — to Dolgaya St. The victims were ordered to sit on the sidewalk; they were told that, unless the one who had killed the policeman was given up, all would be exterminated. They were allowed to ponder the ultimatum for several hours. It was then a 3-year-old girl left her mother and broke into a run, heading to where the German guards were stationed. One of them threw her back into the crowd with a kick of his boot. The child began to cry. Another German soldier approached the little girl, grabbed her by the feet, smashed her head against a fence, and tossed away the tiny bleeding corpse. The butchers surrounding their victims advanced on them, tightening the circle; they slaughtered them with axes, set buildings on fire and demolished them using mines."

[Vide *Atrocities of Germans in Lviv Region. Collected Articles and Documents* (in Ukr.), Lviv, 1945, pp. 41-43.]



Burning Soviet village. It was set on fire by the Nazi invaders on October 29, 1941.

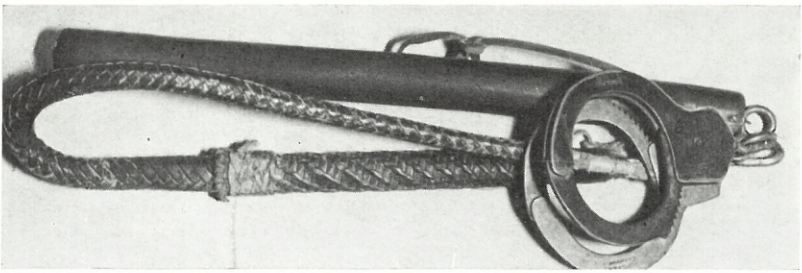
Bodies of peaceful residents of the town of Proskuriv (currently town of Khmelnitsky), tortured to death by Nazis in 1942—1944.

Bodies of Soviet people shot by Nazis in the town of Borislav (formerly in Drohobych, currently Lviv Region) in May 1942.

Peasants plowing field during Nazi occupation (Zhitomir Region, 1942).

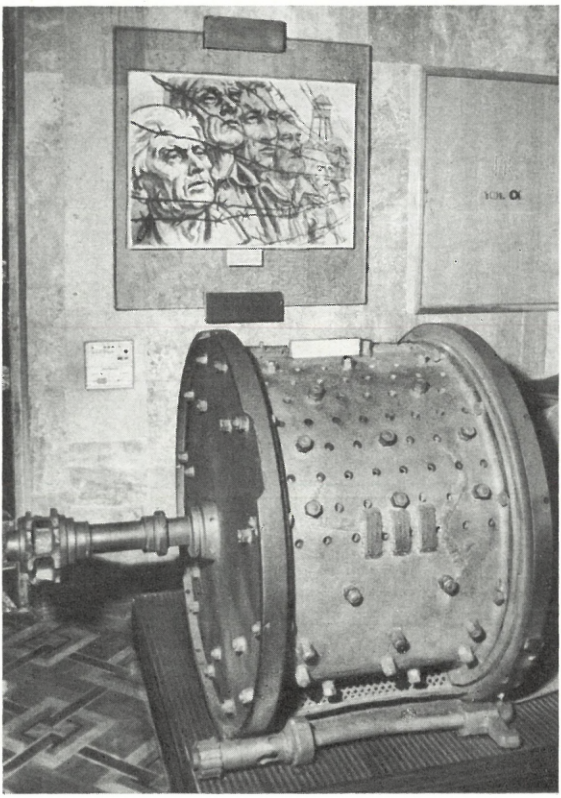
This is how "well" the Nazis treated Ukrainian peasants (1942).

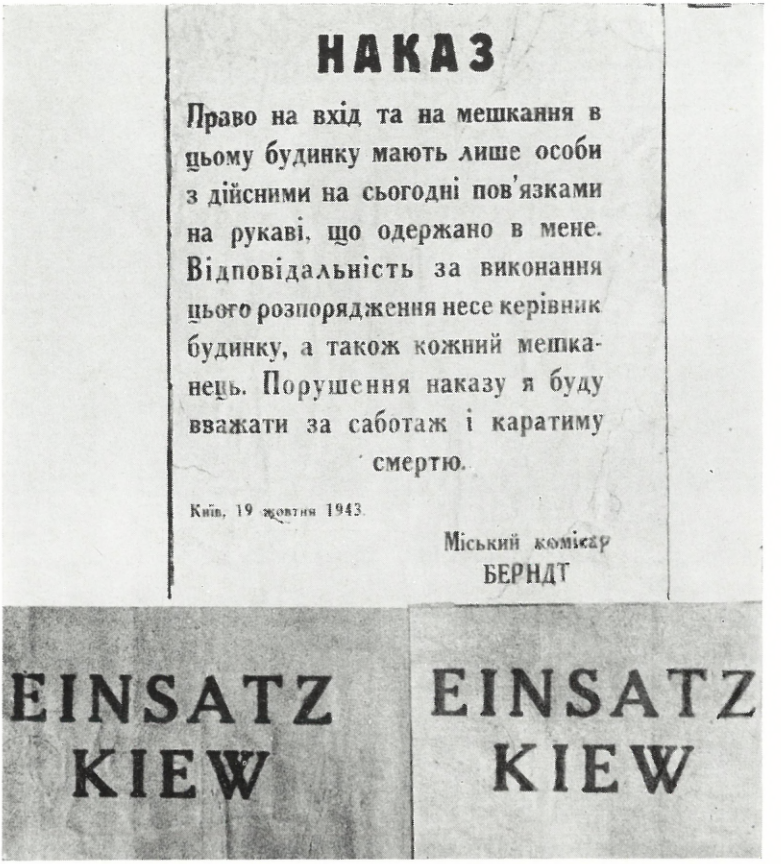
Nazi occupiers shooting civilians.



Nazi tools of torture.

This bone-crushing machine was used at the Nazi death camp of Yanivka. Turned into powder, inmates' bones were supplied as fertilizer to local farmers.





Nazi authorities issued special armbands for persons allowed temporary stay in Kiev (1943).

Kiev. Babi Yar, the site of Nazi massacre of local residents during the temporary occupation of the Ukrainian capital.

Bodies of Kharkiv residents hanged by the Nazi invaders from the balcony of the school on Sverdlov St. (February 1943).

ОГОЛОШЕННЯ

Перестерога до українського населення міста Вінниці та околиць.

Я НАКАЗУЮ ТАКЕ:

1. Кожну знайдену пропагандну листівку або агітку, потрібно терміново здати до найближчої німецької військової установи, поліції, цивільної установи, або безпосередньо Начальнику СС та поліції, Українська вулиця № 84.

2. Хто порушить цей обов'язок, залишить агітку у себе, буде передавати її іншим особам, буде розповсюджувати її зміст, або знищить таку, буде покараний смертю.

3. Хто довідається про місце перехования агітаційного матеріалу, або де знайдено та не заявлено про такий матеріал відповідним установам, та не заявить про це, буде також покараний смертю.

4. Хто доставляє та розповсюджує російсько-совєтські часописи або агітки, буде покараний смертю.

5. Хто дознається про доставку зазначених агітаційних матеріалів, та своєчасно не сповістить про це німецькі установи, буде покараний смертю.

6. Хто знає про нелегальні друкарні, та не сповістить про це німецькі установи, буде покараний смертю.

Вінниця, 11 березня 1942 р.

В Л У М
Начальник СС та Поліції.

Some of the ads of Nazi occupation authorities.

Советские граждане И. Шевченко, М. Казимирская, Л. Ванявская, угнанные в Германию. 1942 г.

Радянські громадяни І. Шевченко, М. Казимірська, Л. Ванявська, вивезені до Німеччини. 1942 р.

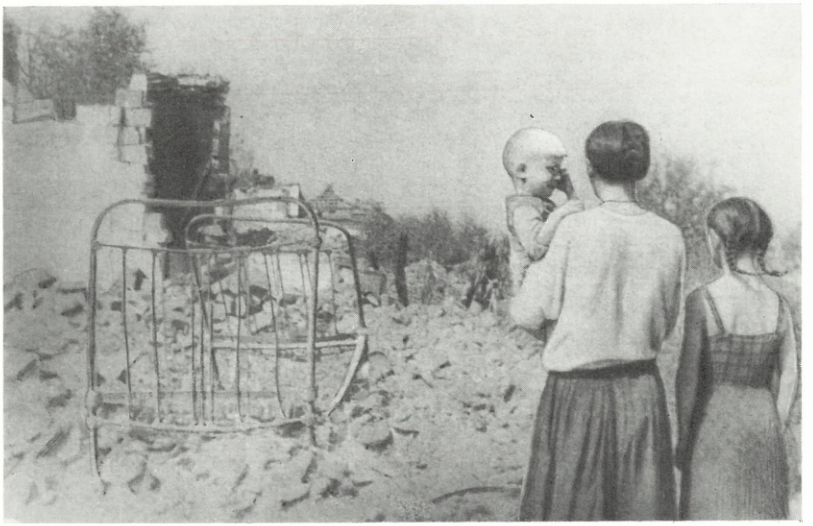
Знак «Ост», учрежденный фашистами для советских граждан, угнанных на каторгу в Германию. 1941—1945 гг.

Знак «Ост», установлений фашистами для радянських громадян, вивезених на каторгу до Німеччини. 1941—1945 рр.

This sign OST ("East") was introduced by the Nazis, meant for Soviet citizens brought to the Third Reich as slave labor. Among the victims were also Ukrainians like I. Shevchenko, M. Kazimirska and L. Vanyavska shown in these photos.

Woman collective farmer from one of the villages in Kiev Region, photographed by the ruins of her home (1943).

This is how the village of Praskiivtsi looked like in 1943, burned down by the Nazis (Poltava Region).

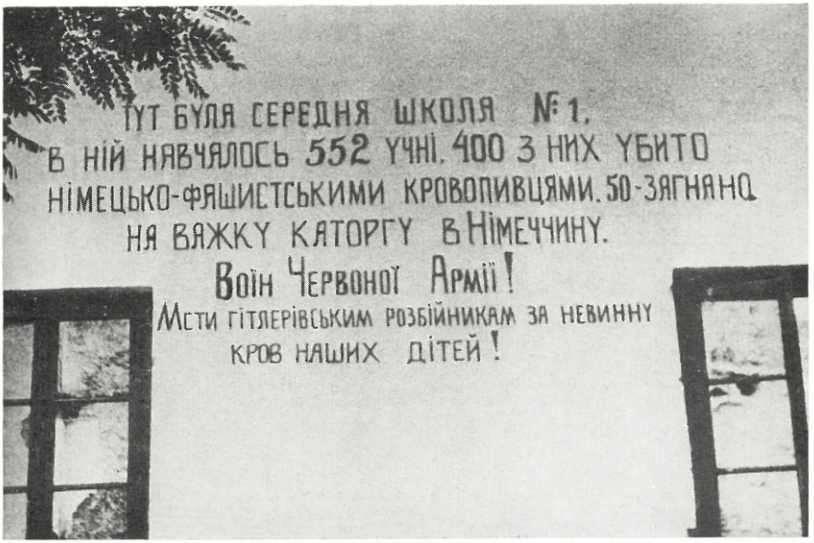


Nazi barbarians set this Ukrainian village of Hetmanivka on fire.

Yet another Nazi atrocity in the occupied Ukraine.

Ukraine. Facade of a movie theater demolished by Nazis.

The occupiers subjected Kiev to a great deal of ruination.



Inscription on the wall of Secondary School No. 1, turned into rubble by the Nazi intruders (1944).

R. Rudenko, Soviet Chief Prosecutor, speaking during the Nuremberg Trials (25 February, 1946).

September 23, 1942. "Together with Ukrainian nationalists, the Nazis carried out a punitive mission under the code name *Triangle*. All residents of the village of Kortelisy (Volyn Region) were forced to gather at the church, then at the school, as well as at several adjacent buildings.

"The execution began at 9.00 a.m. Groups of five were shot. No cartridges were spent on children and elders; infants, still alive, were thrown down pits, and cripples and weak elders were stunned with blows from rifle butts and pushed there, too, and buried afterward. In order to stifle the groans, shrieks and bursts of automatic fire, the Nazis gunned the engines of all transportation vehicles. The firing squads worked in several shifts. The bloodletting orgy lasted several days.

"The Nazis butchered a total of 2,875 villagers, including 1,620 children, and burned down 715 homes. The village was declared nonexistent, and the occupiers forbade people to settle in that place, or to give shelter to any of the surviving residents on pain of death."

[*Soviet Volyn (1939-1964). Collected Documents and Materials* (in Ukr.), Lviv, 1971, Part 3, p. 157-160.]

"In September 1942, men and officers of the 15th Police Regiment, stationed in the Byelorussian SSR, robbed and shot all residents of the villages of Borisovka, Borki and Zablochye. After that the villages were razed to the ground.

"*Oberleutnant* Müller, the regiment's company leader, sent the following remarkably cynical report to his immediate superiors after destroying the villages: "... confiscation of grain and (farming) equipment was carried out in a planned manner, except that there was an alteration in the time schedule. The number of horse-drawn carts proved sufficient, since the amount of grain was insignificant, and the place where unthreshed grain was delivered for storage was located nearby.

"The herders assembled promptly. They worked deftly and zealously. There was one unfavorable circumstance, however, namely that no preparations had been made at the estate of Mokrany, so that those responsible for feeding and milking the cattle confronted tangible complications. The following question should be discussed: whether

it is worthwhile to make such arrangements in advance, under some other pretext in future.

"Household utensils and farming equipment were shipped off together with the cartloads of grain.

"The following is a total numerical account of the shootings: 750 persons were shot, among them 203 men, 372 women, and 130 children.

"The number of cattle thus procured can be estimated only approximately, since no accounting or listing was undertaken at the collecting points. Thus, 45 horses were provided, along with 250 head of cattle, 65 calves, 450 pigs and piglets, and 308 sheep.

"In the course of the (punitive) mission at Borki, 786 rifle rounds were shot, plus 2,496 submachine gun ones."

(*Nuremberg Trials...*, v. 1, p. 743.)

December 28, 1942. "At dawn, the Nazis surrounded the village of Pisky, Chernihiv Region; they butchered the residents and burned (some of them) alive in their homes. The 300 villagers, forced and locked inside the church, suffered the same martyr's lot. An 80-year-old man was first hanged by the Nazi monsters, and then riddled with bullets and thrown into a campfire. In the collective farm's backyard, the victims were forced to lie down in rows; after that, everybody was shot. The punitive soldiers set Pisky on fire from all sides. Those who tried to escape from the village were gunned down. A total of 861 persons were massacred, and as many as 670 village homes burned down that day."

[*Ukrainian SSR in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union. 1941-1945* (a 3-volume Russian-language edition), Kiev, 1975, v. 2, p. 134.]

"*Obersturmführer* Gustav Willhauss, Chief Warden of the Yanivka Camp, systematically fired his submachine gun at the inmates from the camp's workshops, standing on the balcony of the camp's administrative building; he did so for sheer amusement of the 'sport,' as well as for the entertainment of his wife and daughter. After that, he would hand the submachine gun to his wife; she would then pull the trigger, too. Sometimes, to amuse his 9-year-old daughter, Willhauss ordered 2 to 4-year-old children,

from among the inmates, tossed up and fired at them in midair. His daughter would then clap her hands and shout, 'Daddy, do it again! Please, daddy!..' He did.

"Camp inmates were put to death for no apparent reason. Often, they were killed because guards made a bet on some of them. R. S. Kirshner, a surviving eyewitness, informed the Extraordinary Committee that the Gestapo Commissioner, Wepke, made a bet with the camp's other butchers that he would chop a boy in halves with a single stroke of an ax. They picked the gauntlet, so he caught a 10-year-old boy on a town street, forced the child to his knees, made him stretch his hands, palms clasped, and bent his head; after that he took aim with his ax, pushed the boy's head further down, to a position that suited him best, swung the ax and cut the child in halves. The onlooking Nazis warmly congratulated him, shook hands with him and praised his skill."

(*Nuremberg Trials...*, v. 1, p. 521.)

The following is an excerpt from the witness testimony of **Yosif Vasylevych:**

"During the German (Nazi) occupation of the town of Stanislav (currently Ivano-Frankivsk — **O. B.**), I worked as a bricklayer... I was hired to fix up some outbuildings... not far from the Jewish Cemetery. It was sometime in 1942-1943 I saw German servicemen bring people there, either on trucks or on foot; they came as teams ranging between 300, 1,000 or more. They (the Nazis) brought large groups of people to the cemetery almost every day. I saw them herd children, elders and women, whole families of them. All those citizens were forced into a camp set up on the cemetery grounds. The place was fenced in by barbed wire. It was at the cemetery that a team of some 80 persons was formed and ordered to dig the pits. They dug large ones. Afterwards, the Germans stripped them and told them to run round the ditches and jump down them. It was there the victims were shot by submachine gun and rifle fire. Toward the end (of the Nazi occupation), they shot people dressed, not stripped.

"There were cases when children and women were tossed down those ditches alive, and were thus buried. A woman (I don't know her name) begged with a Nazi

officer to be spared. He promised her he wouldn't shoot her. He even told her, 'I give you my officer's word that we won't shoot you." They did shoot the people of the group of which that woman was a member. They didn't shoot her, but that same officer took her by the hand and pushed her down the ditch, and she was buried alive there."

(Ibid., p. 566.)

"In February 1943, a group of SS-men, led by an officer, burst into an apartment at 127 Zmiyivska St. in Kharkiv. Inside, the intruders butchered Olexiy Holovanov, a worker at a local oil derrick complex, and his wife Maria. Holovanov's son, 3-year-old Andriy, was torn into pieces. His mutilated torso was thrown on top of a red-hot stove. His 8-year-old daughter Anna was murdered under the bed, together with her father. Of the entire family, Nadiya, a 5-year-old girl, miraculously survived. She had a bullet wound in her right leg."

(*German Nazi Occupation Regime in the Ukraine...*, p. 194.)

March 3, 1943. Maria Slyvarska, resident of the village of Borshchivka, Rovno Region, who had personally experienced the horrors of German occupation, had this to state by way of testimony: "Early that morning, some 100 German men and officers turned up at the village of Borshchivka. They were armed with rifles, machine guns and grenades. A short way from the village, the Germans divided themselves into three groups. The first one burst into village homes and gunned down men, women and children. No entreaties of women or children could stop the German butchers. Only a handful of the village residents succeeded in escaping that living nightmare. The Germans proved especially atrocious in dealing with children. They bayoneted them, threw them on the floor and otherwise put them to death with exceptional cruelty. The second group of Germans entered homes whose residents had already been exterminated, and robbed them of all property, ranging from bed linen to household utensils. They were followed by

the third group of Germans who proceeded to set all village homes and outbuildings on fire. Cows, horses, sheep, geese and pigs all scattered in the field. In a matter of hours the Nazi bandits practically wiped the beautiful village of Borshchivka off the surface of the earth, and exterminated the overwhelming majority of its residents.

(Ibid, p. 291.)

"At the village of Boyarka, Kiev Region, the Nazis herded a group of 15 teenaged girls to the school building and ravished them in a most cynical and vicious manner. After that, they hanged them from telegraph posts."

[*Kiev Region in the Years of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Collected Documents* (in Ukr.), Kiev, 1963, p. 283.]

April 12, 1943. "In the town of Popasna, Voroshilovgrad Region, the Nazis brought a group of 71 school children aged between 12 and 15 to a nearby forest, allegedly on a picnic. On a clearing there, the children were lined up and ordered to search for land mines. As a resulf, 13 of them were killed, 35 sustained grave wounds and were crippled, and 23 received light injuries."

(From the Central State Archives of the USSR; tome 7021, folder 56, file 686, p. 51.)

"We are glad to hear the recognition of our endeavors from you, Mr. Governor, as the highest representative of German power in Galicia. It also brings us special comfort to know that the highest-ranking officials of the German State are aware of our active involvement. The highest authorization to establish an SS infantry division means for us both our being acknowledged and bestowed with a special honor... We thank you from the bottom of our hearts. At the same time, we would like to convey our gratitude to the Great Führer of United Europe."

(From an address by V. Kubiyovich on April 28, 1943, after the announcement of Hitler's decision to form the *Waffen SS Division "Galizien."*)

July 10, 1943. "The Nazis sent a punitive unit to the village of Kopyshche, Zhitomir Region. The following are the results of their atrocious acts against that village and its peaceful residents:

"(a) The village of Kopyshche had 360 homes which the Nazis razed to the ground. Collective-farm buildings and other property were marauded and destroyed;

"(b) The village had a 7-grade school which was looted and burned by the Nazis. The village also had a club, two stores, and a church, which were also consumed by fire.

"As a result of that unrestrained Nazi violence, all that was left of the village were certain signs it had been there.

"The Nazi scoundrels launched a mass terror campaign; for two days they shot and burned peaceful residents. The ensuing death toll amounted to 1,400 persons tortured and burned to death, among them women, children and elders. To quench their sadistic thirst, the Nazis brought more than 20 babies onto a street and trampled them with horses in the eyesight of their parents.

"It was during those horrifying moments that S. Chernukha, a resident of the village, gave birth to her baby and crawled into a vegetable garden, lest she fall into the hands of the (Nazi) hangmen. Her body was later discovered to have sustained 25 wounds; five wounds were found in the body of her infant."

(*German Nazi Occupation Regime in the Ukraine...*, p. 250.)

"At this hour we appeal to the Almighty with ardent prayers and ask that He give you strength and health to successfuly complete the great cause you have begun... We believe that the time is not far off when, in a rejuvenated Europe built on the basis of genuine Christian morals, the bells will ring out, joyfully telling the world about your victory."

[From a telegram addressed to Hitler by Stepan Skrypnyk (currently known as Metropolitan Mstyslav) and others of his irk; carried by the Ukrainian nationalist wartime paper *Nastup*; July 12, 1943.]

"At the village of Rudnya, Zhitomir Region, the Nazis forced 25 children under school age to part with their

parents and brought them to a military hospital where the children were bled to replenish blood banks meant for wounded Nazi officers. Several days later, the anemic children died."

(Central State Archives of the Ukrainian SSR; tome 4620, folder 2, file 264, p. 29.)

August 13, 1943. "At Coal Mine No. 3-3, Kadiivka District, the Nazis publicly executed 62 Komsomol members. Before shooting their victims, the Nazi butchers exposed the young men and women to Inquisition-like tortures. They chopped off the fingers of a 17-year-old Komsomol girl, Vera Lishchenkova, and made her suck the blood out of them. After sadistic tortures, the hands of the youngsters were tied by barbed wire; they were bound together by threes and placed at the mouth of a shaft. One of every three was then shot and as he/she fell the weight of the body dragged the other two down the pit. For a long time afterward one could hear groans of the victims burried alive at the bottom."

(Central State Archives of the USSR; tome 7021, folder 56, file 787, p. 53.)

"During a punitive operation in the summer of 1943, the occupiers and their lackeys (Ukrainian nationalists) forced 850 residents — mainly women and children — of the village of Malin, Rovno Region, inside the church and a barn, and burned them alive. After that the entire village went up in flames."

(*Ukr.SSR in the Great Patriotic War...*, v. 2, p. 135.)

"Our liberators, the Germans, have allowed us to form an SS division. We must stand shoulder to shoulder with Great Germany against communism. Those of the youth who won't join the German Army are not to be considered Greek Catholics. Awaiting them will be horrible punishments of God."

(From a statement by J. Sodovsky, the priest of the Church of St. Onuphrius in the village of Maidan Holohirsky, Zolochiv District, made in the summer of 1943.)

September 5, 1943. "The Germans burned and blew up the Taras Shevchenko State University of Kiev, one of the Ukraine's oldest cultural centers, founded in 1834. The fire consumed unique treasures that had served as the basis of the university's research and academic work; antique documents of exceptional value, preserved at the Historical Archives, also perished, along with the library stocked with more than 1,300 thousand books, the university's Zoological Museum that had upwards of two million exhibits, and a number of other museums.

"The German occupiers also destroyed other institutions of higher learning in Kiev. They burned and looted most of the (city's) medical facilities.

"The German occupiers robbed Kiev's library stocks of more than 4,000,000 books. The Nazis confiscated over 320,000 various precious printed matter, including unique books, magazines and manuscripts from the library of the Ukr.SSR Academy of Sciences alone.

"There were 150 secondary and primary schools. Of this number, the occupiers used 77 schools as army barracks; 9 were converted into warehouses; two accommodated military staffs; eight were used as stables. When retreating from Kiev, the German barbarians destroyed 140 schools.

"The Nazi vandals set fire to the premises of the Red Army Drama Theater seating 1,000, the Theatrical Institute, and the Conservatory (where a number of musical instruments perished in the fire, along with its precious library stock); they blew up the beautiful Circus seating 2,500; burned down the Maxim Gorky Young Spectator's Theater, and destroyed the Jewish Theater..."

(*Nuremberg Trials...*, v. 1, p. 765.)

"In retaliation for a failed punitive mission against partisans in the forests of Kozary, in September 1943, the Nazi cutthroats staged an inhuman reprisal over the residents of the village of Kozary, Chernihiv Region. After surrounding the village, the Nazis proceeded to exterminate the people, doing it in a planned manner, going from one home to the next, murdering the residents. They hurled grenades down cellars and burned dead residents together with their homes; 270 persons were driven out of the church with shoves from rifle butts, even as the divine service was in progress; these were gathered at

the village club, locked up and burned. Another 150 persons were burned alive in the collective farm's barn. Only 432 persons of the total 4,700 inhabitants survived. The village ceased to exist."

(*Ukrainian SSR in the Great Patriotic War...*, v. 2, p. 134.)

December 4, 1943. "Three trainloads of wounded POW's reached the station of Sevastopol, sent from Kerch. The Germans loaded a 2,500-ton displacement barge with them; she dropped anchor in the Southern Bay. Afterward, the Germans set the vessel on fire. One could hear the heart-rending shrieks of the POW's. There were women not far from the barge, but they couldn't help the victims, because the gendarmes ordered them away from the fire.

"Several boats, summoned to the scene allegedly to extinguish the fire, instead of rescuing the people on board, kicked them off their feet with jets from their fire pumps and sent them falling back down the holds. Those who tried to escape by swimming to the shore were gunned down by the gendarmes. Not more than 15 persons survived, and 1,000 died in the inferno. After the fire was extinguished, POW's with light wounds were made to drag the charred remains of their fellow inmates off the barge and load them on trucks. Removal and trucking away of scorched bodies lasted from 4 till 8 p. m.

"The following day, that same barge was loaded with another 2,000 wounded POW's brought from Kerch. She cast off Sevastopol and headed in a direction unknown; all of the wounded captives on board were drowned in the sea."

(*German Nazi Occupation Regime in the Ukraine...*, p. 310.)

January 2, 1944. "The Nazis surrounded the village of Bovdury, Lviv Region, and after posting sentries, opened aimed fire on the buildings, using all of the available firearms. People who ran out of their homes fell under the lead shower. The Nazi butchers forced their way inside the houses, dragging out their victims and shooting them in the street. 38 peasants were killed and 49 badly wounded, including women,

children and elders. The Nazis marauded the village and burned it down."

(Vide T. S Pershina, *Fascist Genocide in the Ukraine*, Kiev, 1985, p. 67.)

"It is the historic duty of the Ukrainians to cooperate with those European forces which have risen to struggle with the threat and danger of Bolshevism. This is precisely where the German-Ukrainian union comes from."

(From V. Kubiyovich's speech before Governor Hans Frank; January 1944.)

"In February 1944, Prof. Spanner gave me a recipe of soap made from human fat. The recipe specified: 5 kilos of human fat, 10 liters of water, and 500 or 1,000 grams of caustic soda; all this was to be cooked for 2-3 hours, then let cool. The soap would then float to the surface with the dregs and water settling to the bottom of the bucket. A handful of salt and soda and fresh water were also to be added to the preparation, and the latter had to be boiled for another 2-3 hours. After cooling, the soap was to be molded.

"The soap thus made had an offensive odor. To neutralize it, benzaldehyde was to be added.

"When I rode to the prison for corpses, I usually received bodies of inmates that had just been executed. We used to pick them at a room adjoining the one with the guillotine. The corpses were still warm.

"I cooked soap using male and female bodies. One commercial cooking process took several days — from 3 to 7. In the course of two such cookings, in which I directly participated, we received more than 25 kilos of ready soap, for which 70-80 kilos of human fat was gathered, using approximately 40 corpses."

(From the testimony of Sigmund Ju. Masur, until April 1945 lab assistant at the Institute of Anatomy in Danzig; *Nuremberg Trials...*, v. 1, pp. 645-647.)

April 12, 1944. "After the Nazis regained possession of the points of habitation of Staryi Krym and Izyumovka, they staged a bloodletting sabbath there. Tanks moved down Severnaya, Armianskaya and Sulu-Dore streets, shooting at the houses

point blank. They were followed by drunk soldiers who burst into apartments and sadistically killed all they could find. In one of the houses a Nazi saw a woman breast-feeding a baby. He grabbed the infant, cleaved his head with his bayonet and then murdered his mother. In another building the intruders gouged out the eyes of a 5-year-old boy and slaughtered his parents. In yet another apartment, they killed a woman and her children — two daughters aged 6 and 2, and a 4-year and a 2-month-old sons. Within 13 hours, a total of 584 inhabitants, including 200 children, were butchered on these three streets of Staryi Krym alone."

(T. S. Pershina, ibid., pp. 67-68.)

"Among the paintings, there are a large number of old icons, creations by famous masters of the German, Dutch and Italian schools of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and works by the foremost Russian artists of the 18th and 19th centuries. Generally speaking, all this property consists of most precious works of art, brought from Ukrainian public depositories which, estimated even superficially, are worth several million. Besides, here is a collection of international significance, the only one of its kind on German territory."

[From a letter addressed to Imperial (Nazi) Minister Rosenberg, dated September 14, 1944, and entitled "On the Works of Art Brought from the Ukraine"; *Nuremberg Trials...*, v. 1, p. 747.]

"One might say that Block No. 25 (at Auschwitz) was the Threshold of Death. I knew it well, because we had by then been thansferred to Block No. 26, and our windows opened onto the yeard of Block No. 25. One could see heaps of corpses in that yard. Now and then a head or hand would begin to move in a pile of bodies, as a dying woman tried to crawl out from the heap of corpses and save her life.

"The death rate in that block was higher than anywhere else, because the doomed inmates were given food and water only if there were anything left at the bottom of the cauldrons — in other words, they often stayed without a drop of water for days on end.

"Once a friend of mine — Annette Epaut, a beautiful young woman aged 32 — was walking by that block. She felt so sorry for the women inside, who shouted from morning till night, 'Drink, drink, drink! Water!' in all languages, she returned to our block to fetch them some camp soup. Just as she was reaching through the barred window to give it to them, a woman overseer spotted her. She grabbed Annette Epaut by the collar and threw her inside the twenty-fifth block.

"I will remember Annette Epaut for as long as I live. Two days later she was loaded on a truck to be sent to the gas chamber. She was supporting an old French woman named Lyn Porche, and as the truck started off, she shouted to us, 'If you make it back to France, don't forget about my little boy.' After that the two of them began to sing the *Marseillaise.*

"There were 8 furnaces for cremation at Auschwitz. Beginning in 1944, however, they no longer sufficed. SS-men forced inmates to dig huge ditches covered by criss-cross logs. These were doused in gasoline and set on fire. Corpses were dumped in these ditches.

"From our block we saw that, approximately three quarters of an hour after a fresh team of inmates was brought in, long tongues of fire lashed out of the furnaces of the crematorium, and that there appeared a glow in the sky reflecting the fire raging in the ditches.

"One night, we were wakened by terrible shrieks and the following morning we learned from people assigned to the *Sonderkommando* (the team of inmates servicing the gas chamber) that there hadn't been enough gas and children were thrown in the crematorium furnaces alive."

(From the testimony of the Frenchwoman Claude Vayan-Couturier; *Nuremberg Trials...*, v. 1, pp. 867; 874.)

* * *

At the end of October 1944, the Red Army liberated the Ukraine.* However, it took another 6 long months

* The following is an excerpt from the Report of the Ukrainian Republican Commission for Assistance to the State Extraordinary Committee (1945):

"Investigations into the crimes of German Nazi aggressors and the summing up of the damage they inflicted on citizens and the national economy of the Ukrainian SSR have been carried out throughout the Republic...

to completely destroy German Nazism. Hitler and those of his irk, or who tried to reverse the course of history with German Nazi hands, never succeeded in "annihilating Marxism." It was yet another "crusade" against the Bolsheviks that proved a complete fiasco for those who masterminded the entire campaign. Still, what those "crusaders" did manage to accomplish in the meantime cannot be forgotten. We have no right to do so if we really want our children and the generations to come to live under peaceful skies... if we don't want anyone else to come up with more madman's concepts like the idea of turning the Ukrainians into "ground meat."

"More than 3 million workers, collective farmers, men of science and representatives of public organizations involved themselves in the investigation of crimes of the German (Nazi) invaders and the determination of damage they had caused...

"On the territory of the Ukr. SSR the German Nazi aggressors

"— ...forced 2,023,112 Soviet citizens into German slavery (later, it was ascertained that the number was actually 2,244,000 — O. B.);

"— ...destroyed and burned down 714 towns and workers' settlements, over 28,000 villages; set on fire and (otherwise) ruined in excess of 2 million structures, more than 540,000 outbuildings, left some 10,000,000 persons homeless...

"The German Nazi aggressors inflicted property damage on citizens and the national economy of the Ukr.SSR to the tune of 285 thousand million rubles, estimated in State cost rates of 1941...

"The sum of this damage does not, likewise, include losses such as national income cuts resulting from stoppage or reductions in the functioning of State enterprises, collective farms, and citizens' work; the cost of crops left unharvested at collective and state farms, military spendings, or the damage caused by lowered rates of overall economic progress in the Republic as a result of enemy actions.

"Nor does the sum total of this damage include the inestimable losses suffered by our people in terms of millions of Soviet individuals exterminated by the German Nazi intruders in the temporarily occupied Soviet territories."

AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER...

Among Leonardo da Vinci's legendary accomplishments is his maxim that he who doesn't punish evil helps its being done. Recalling the early days following the surrender of Berlin, Soviet General Vasili Shatilov, whose division raised the Victory Flag over the *Reichstag*, wrote: "Berliners looked at our people with ever greater attention. Of course, their gaze expressed different emotions: humility, ingratiation, ill-concealed hatred. But more and more often we saw in their eyes genuine surprise. The victors' conduct was incomprehensible to people whose outlook had been molded by persistent fascist propaganda. The Russians did not engage in massacring and plunder; they did not seek vengeance for the atrocities the German Army had committed on Soviet territory. On the contrary, they fed those whom, it seemed, they ought to have regarded as their mortal enemies."

The reason I am quoting from General Shatilov is that his words are a good illustration of what Germans, brainwashed by Nazi propaganda, thought in May 1945. Unfortunately, even today, decades after the end of WWII, there are far too many people living in the FRG and other Western countries who are influenced by false theses invented by Dr. Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry. Apparently, it is imperative to some that the truth about the past war be kept away from peoples as much as possible. Considering certain publications, meant to turn everything topsy-turvy, it is even hard to tell who was then the prey and who the predator. In a word, Western media spare little effort in distorting history.

Nor is it surprising that there are quite a few individuals among my coevals, people of the younger generation in the West, who fell prey to this falsehood, who are simply *unaware* of the actual evil fascism and Nazism

have inherently done in relation to the human race. They don't even know for sure which countries made up the Allies whose advance units met in a friendly embrace on the Elbe. Likewise, they have no idea that, both during and after WWII, the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and France repeatedly undertook to see to it (and the fact was reflected, in no uncertain words, in the opening presentation of Robert H. Jackson, Chief U.S. Prosecutor, during the Trials at Nuremberg on November 21, 1945) that persons accused of having committed war crimes, who tried to evade the International Tribunal, should be extradited to be judged by the authorities of those countries in which they had perpetrated their atrocities.

People *must* know all this, lest the brown plague nightmare repeat itself.

* * *

On October 19-30, 1943, Moscow hosted a Conference of the Prime Ministers of the USSR, the U.S.A., and Great Britain. After its completion a Declaration was published, signed by Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill, concerning the answerability of the Nazis for their atrocious war crimes.*

Among other things, this document read that, once any form of armistice is granted to whichever government that may have taken shape in Germany in the meantime, all German men and officers, also members of the Nazi Party, discovered to have been responsible for or having voluntarily involved themselves in the aforementioned wartime atrocities, will be extradited to the countries where they perpetrated those abhorrent deeds, so they can stand trial and be meted out punishment in accordance with the laws of those liberated countries and free governments.

The historic Big-Three Crimean Conference took place on February 4-11, 1945. The resultant Joint Communique **

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* This declaration was submitted for discussion in excess of the agreed-upon conference agenda. Winston Churchill suggested that it be published in a message to Joseph Stalin, who received it on October 13, 1943.

** The draft text was submitted by U.S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius. The formula concerning punishment for war cri-

was signed by the three top Allied leaders. It read, among other things, that their common aim consisted in subjecting all war criminals to a just and prompt retribution.

On June 5, 1945, the Soviet, British and U.S. governments, also the Provisional Government of the French Republic, issued a declaration which confirmed the total defeat of Nazi Germany, and that the undersigned governments would henceforth assume supreme political control therein.

Article II of the Declaration specified that (a) major Nazi leaders, indicated by representatives of the Allies, as well as all persons whose names, ranks and positions would from time to time be brought to the attention of these Allied officials for reasons of suspected execution, incitement or issuance of orders concerning the perpetration of war or other atrocious crimes, would be apprehended and handed over to authorized representatives of the Allies; (b) that every provision laid down in Clause (a) would have as much effect on any citizen of any Allied nation, when charged with a crime against his national law, and whose rank and position could be accurately given to the Allied official(s) at short notice.

"The General Assembly:

"taking note of the Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943, by President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, concerning enemy atrocities in the course of the war...

"Recommends

"that Members of the United Nations forthwith take all the necessary measures to cause the arrest of those war criminals who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above crimes, and to cause them to be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done, in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of those countries..."

[From the text of Resolution 3(I) of February 13, 1946.]

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minals was retained in full in the finally endorsed Declaration. Besides, Churchill stated during the talks that prisoners of war who had violated the law should, of course, be brought to justice; otherwise war criminals might well begin to give themselves up to the Allies in order to avoid well-deserved punishment.

"The General Assembly...

"affirms the principles of International Law, recognized by the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, and the judgement of the Tribunal..."

[From the text of Resolution 95(I) of December 11, 1946.]

"The General Assembly,

"Whereas...

"The removal of any impediment to an early return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes and families and the handing over for trial of war criminals, quislings and traitors is not only desirable, but it is an urgent task and obligation requiring close cooperation of all authorities concerned;

"Recommends to all Governments concerned that they take urgent and adequate measures to effect a careful screening of all displaced persons, refugees, prisoners of war and persons of similar status, with a view to identifying all war criminals, quislings and traitors; and, in such screening, give high priority to all persons, or groups of persons, who use duress or incite other persons to the use of duress towards refugees, displaced persons, prisoners of war and persons of similar status with the aim:

"(a) Of preventing them from expressing the desire to return to their country of nationality or formal habitual residence; or

"(b) Of raising obstacles, in any form, to written or oral contact with duly accredited representatives of the Government of the country of their nationality or former habitual residence."

[From the text of Resolution 62(I) of December 15, 1946.]

"The General Assembly...

"Recommends

"Members of the United Nations to continue, with unabaited energy, to carry out their responsibilities as regards the surrender and trial of war criminals..."

[From the text of Resolution 170(II) of October 31, 1947.]

"The Contracting Parties...

"Hereby agree as hereinafter provided.

"Article I.

"The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under International Law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

"Article II.

"In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

"(a) Killing members of the group;

"(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

"(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

"(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

"(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

"Article III.

"The following acts shall be punishable:

"(a) Genocide;

"(b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;

"(c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;

"(d) Attempt to commit genocide;

"(e) Complicity in genocide.

"Article IV.

"Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals..."

(From the text of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 9, 1948.)

"The States Parties to the present Convention...

"**convinced** that the effective punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity is an important element in the prevention of such crimes, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the encouragement of confidence, the furtherance of cooperation among peoples

and the promotion of international peace and security...

"**Have agreed** as follows:

"Article I.

"No statutory limitation shall apply to the following crimes, irrespective of the date of their commission:

"(a) War crimes as they are defined in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, Nürnberg, of 8 August, 1945, and confirmed by Resolutions 3(I) of 13 February, 1945, and 95(I) of 11 December 1946, of the General Assembly of the United Nations, particulary the "grave breaches" enumerated in the Geneva Convention of 12 August, 1949, for the protection of war victims;

"(b) Crimes against humanity, whether committed in time of war or in time of peace, as they are defined in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, Nürnberg, of 8 August, 1945, and confirmed by Resolutions 3(I) of 13 February 1946, and 95 (I) of 11 December 1946 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, eviction by armed attack or occupation and inhuman acts resulting from the policy of **apartheid**, and the crime of genocide as defined in the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, even if such acts do not constitute a violation of the domestic law of the country in which they were committed...

(From the text of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, adopted by the UN General Assembly on November 26, 1968.)

"**The General Assembly...**

"**Declares** that the United Nations, in pursuance of the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter concerning the promotion of cooperation between peoples and the maintenance of international peace and security, proclaims the following principles of international cooperation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

"1. War crimes and crimes against humanity, wherever they are committed, shall be subject to investigation and the persons against whom there is evidence that they have committed such crimes shall be subject to tracing, arrest, trial and, if found guilty, to punishment.

"2. Every State has the right to try its own nationals for war crimes or crimes against humanity...

"4. States shall assist each other in detecting, arresting and bringing to trial persons suspected of having committed such crimes and, if they are found guilty, in punishing them.

"5. Persons against whom there is evidence that they have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity shall be subject to trial and, if found guilty, to punishment, as a general rule in the countries in which they committed those crimes. In that connection, States shall cooperate on questions of extraditing such persons.

"6. States shall cooperate with each other in the collection of information and evidence which would help to bring to trial the persons indicated in paragraph 5 above and shall exchange such information.

"7. In accordance with Article I of the Declaration on Territorial Asylum of 14 December, 1967, States shall not grant asylum to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity."

[From the text of the Principles of International Cooperation in the Detection, Arrest, Extradition and Punishment of Persons Guilty of War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, adopted as Resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of December 3, 1973.]

* * *

The above is only a small part of the instruments in which the international community undertook to do everything possible to prevent the horrors of fascism and Nazism from being ever repeated. Suffice it to remind oneself that the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity has it that "the effective punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity is an important element in the prevention of such crimes, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the encouragement of confidence, the furtherance of cooperation among peoples and the promotion of international peace and security."

If only all of these carefully drafted, approved and solemnly undertaken principles were actually implemen-

ted, there would hardly be the need in setting up the Office of Special Investigations within the U.S. Justice Department, or the Deschenes Commission (on Inquiry on War Crimes) in Canada. Western media wouldn't then be likely to carry appeals to their audiences not to use Soviet-procured evidence against war criminals (by way of example, the Canadian *Toronto Globe and Mail* published a full-page ad to exactly this effect on September 28, 1985).

Personally, I do hope that the information contained in this booklet will be of help to all those who are genuinely determined to explain to their children and their coevals what fascism and Nazism is all about, and why the Nazis found zealous assistants and henchmen among the traitors of the Ukrainian people — and not only of that people; why the hands of these monsters in human form are washed in the blood of women and children, and why those characters, turned traitor to their Motherland, assisted their swastika-wearing masters in implementing a policy of genocide against the Ukrainian nation with such zeal.

HOW DO WE EXPLAIN TO OUR CHILDREN?...

Molière said at one time that hypocrisy is a fashionable vice, and all fashionable vices pass as virtues.

Do we really have to discuss past events today? I am positive that we do, especially when the point in question is the history of the Second World War. In this sense, I can by no means agree with cliches like "Let bygones be bygones," or that it's best to forget those horrible events the way one shrugs off a bad dream in the morning. But can we really bring ourselves to forget all those millions of humans fallen prey to the Nazis, the ruination and human suffering they inflicted on our country? On August 29, 1946, the U.S. Chief Prosecutor Dodd declared, during a hearing at Nuremberg, that the restoration of moral health in Central Europe was far from being attained, because slander had been pouring out of the sewers of Nazi propaganda for too long, polluting many a clear spring of human inspiration, the water being contaminated by the bacilli of hatred and intolerance. Numerous generations would find themselves in need of moral and ideological rehabilitation, until such time as the total destruction of the brown plague of Nazism had been achieved. In this manner, the crime will indeed outlive the perpetrator; to this end, the defendants facing the International Military Tribunal — as well as all those criminal organizations defined therewith (e. g., the SS, SD, Gestapo, etc.) — can serve as a graphic example.

Too bad that now, decades after those historic Trials at Nuremberg, we are still unable to practically resolve the matter of "moral and ideological rehabilitation" and accept it as a *fait accompli.* Evidence of this disheartening reality is found in the following statement, made not in 1946 or 1947, but in 1985, by F. Zimmermann, West Ger-

many's Minister of the Interior: "The German Reich survived the 1945 debacle; it is in existence now."

Numerous facts testify to the viability of all those "bacilli of hatred and intolerance." These bacilli are alive not only on newspaper pages, in radio and television programs, but also in books and films. These malignant concepts are reflected in the ideas and actions of separate political leaders, even those perched on the highest rung of the political ladder. Millions of human lives consumed by the Nazi inferno, it would seem, should serve as an eternal reminder to the living. Today, however, after so many years, one can still hear strident calls for the "new order" and "destruction of communists." The neo-Nazis and others of their irk in the West operate openly and without restraint, backed up by the Law. It is true not only of West Germany, but also of many other Western countries which gave access to war criminals after WWII; those were acts running glaringly counter to the spirit and letter of all the obligations they had solemnly assumed.

A closer look at the Western media campaign in this regard leaves one stunned with the realization that the crime of the century wasn't World War Two, instigated and unleashed by the German imperialists, but the war crimes trials. Small wonder, therefore, that this malicious propaganda is spearheaded against the Soviet Union. The latter is being accused of "hatred and a thirst for vengeance," of attempts to "take revenge" upon those struggling against the Soviets. Those masterminding this campaign try to publicly implicate something like the information found in the *U.S. News and World Report*:

"This country (i. e., the United States — **O. B.**) emerged from World War II as a superpower in a complex and turbulent world — with the inescapable responsibility for defending democracy against an expansionist Communist state." Even though the aforementioned was written more than four decades after the complete debacle of Nazism, I still find myself recalling these words of the crazy Führer, which he said during an interview in 1935:

"Germany is the bulwark of the West against Bolshevism, and combating it will meet propaganda with propaganda, terror with terror, and violence with violence."

There is a striking similarity between these political concepts, separated as they are by 50 years. Even more

striking, however, is the cynicism with which public opinion is being led astray nowadays — namely, through the allegation that a single country can serve as the Justice of the Peace, bestowed with the "ultimate" powers in deciding on what is right or wrong. Still, it is precisely this similarity, this unrestrained cynicism that makes it possible for one to understand *why* this "supreme justice," mentioned in the international documents quoted above, has never been fully administered.

Here it also seems a relevant digression to remind one that, according to certain documents, obtained from Nazi archives, U.S. representative Allen Dulles stated in the course of separate, confidential talks with Nazi Germany's trusted envoy Prince M. Hohenlohe that the creation of a sanitary cordon should be promoted, as it would seal off Bolshevism and pan-Slavicism by way of expanding Poland eastward, and by preserving Rumania and powerful Hungary.

Washington, it transpired later, wasn't the only one to dream up the "sanitary cordon." The echo of the salvoes marking the triumphant completion of WWII on the part of the Allied powers hardly died out when the Soviet Union's former Allies launched secret — sometimes barely, if at all, disguised — preparations for yet another war against that country. Small wonder that 95 per cent of the SS-men, captured by U.S. and other Western authorities, evaded justice and never appeared before the Nuremberg Tribunal. The former enemy's crack military units fitted only too well into the schemes of the newly emerged "crusaders" who claimed that the Lord God Himself had handed them this "tiring world."

According to the West German historian Hans-Helmuth Knütter, the process of denazification was originally meant to affect over 6 million individuals in Germany's Western occupation zones. However, the list of Nazis arrested there showed only 245,000 names. What was even worse, one hundred thousand of these found themselves released by the year 1947. If truth be told, this denazification process was reduced to nil in the Western occupation zones.

At the same time, according to a top-secret British government document, released October 2, 1985, by the Deschenes Commission on Inquiry on War Criminals, the Commonwealth nations agreed in 1948 (sic) to stop pro-

secuting Nazi war criminals. Moreover, they agreed that "no public announcement" should be made concerning the decision.

Unlike Canada, the U.S. administration made no secret of its policy. Allan A. Ryan, Jr. wrote in his book *Quiet Neighbours*: "Nazi war criminals came here by the thousands, through the openly deliberated public policy of this country, formulated by Congress and administered by accountable officials... These immigrants were not merely 'ex-Nazis' or Nazi sympathizers, or still Nazi collaborators. They were the war criminals, the 'handmaidens' of Nazism, who had personally, and quite willingly, taken part in the persecution of millions of innocent men, women and children... The law that made it so easy for Nazis to come to America (was) the Displaced Persons Act (ratified in 1948 — **O. B.**)..."

John Loftus has it in his book *The Belarus Secret*: "The CIC (U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps) had an agent who photographed eleven volumes of the secret files of OUN/Bandera. These filles clearly show how most of its members worked for the SS as policemen, executioners, partisan hunters and municipal officers. The OUN contribution to the German war effort was significant, including the raising of volunteers for several SS divisions."

So much for the solemnly undertaken Allied obligations, and all those beautiful words about being faithful to the cause of safeguarding human rights!

Yda Vasso-Tom, a French subject, made a written statement during the war crimes hearings at Nuremberg. She had been a resident of Lviv during the city's temporary Nazi occupation. "Small children were made martyrs," she testified in particular. "They were placed at the disposal of *Hitler Jugend*, whose members used babies as live targets during marksmanship exercises. *No mercy for others — all for thyself!* Such was the motto of the Germans. The entire world must know about their methods. We were helpless witnesses of those outrageous scenes, so we must tell about the horrors and make them known to one and all; more importantly, we mustn't forget them... Letting them fall in oblivion would be an act of treason against mankind..."

Unfortunately, victims of fascism and Nazism (and I mean *all* victims, not a separate group, or groups) are consigned to the tomb of Capulets in the West, whereas

our revered memory of those who fell in battle, were tortured to death, and didn't live to see the Victory, is referred to as some "sickly paranoia." Cynically, they mock our motto "Nobody Is Forgotten, Nothing Is Forgotten!" and use various excuses to assist war criminals in evading justice.

Thus, 1964 saw a trial over Dr. Hans Hefelmann, formerly a ranking official on the Imperial (i. e., Third Reich's) Commission for Scientific Evaluation of Grave Diseases Connected with Heredity or Physiological Predisposition. This commission specialized in what was known as "children's euthanasia." He was personally responsible for the death of some 5,000 children with physical defects, mental ailments, or simply those bereft of parental care. They were "put to sleep" by injections or oral administration of luminal, or still, were gassed with carbon monoxide.

Addressing the court, the infanticide defendant explained his actions by "lofty motives." He stated in particular: "Euthanasia the way I saw it was an act of mercy without any 'side' considerations."

Some act of mercy! Among his victims there had been a 3-month-old infant starved to death because the child had a harelip and couldn't drink unaided. Another "act of mercy" had been the injection of a lethal dose of medication in a 14-year-old Gypsy boy who had no kin or kith and was considered "undisciplined."

Be as it may, Dr. Hans Hefelmann wasn't convicted. He proved one of those who evaded justice under the cynical pretext of "poor physical shape."

Another such legal farce took place on May 29, 1969. In the course of a trial over 8 former SS thugs, Dr. Nagel, the Prosecutor, informed the audience that all of the defendants were being acquitted under the statute of limitations — and this after the adoption, by the UN General Assembly, of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (November 26, 1968)!

The Prosecutor thus explained the ruling: "The German body politic (i. e., the FRG — **O. B.**) has granted the defendants their lives, because if they appeared before this court directly following the overthrowal of the (Nazi) regime they had served, they would face death sentences that were eventually annulled under the Constitution.

Today, the State also grants them... freedom. We shall have now to reconcile ourselves to the fact that living among us are accomplices of murderers who, under the existing criminal proceedings, can no longer be brought to justice for their past deeds that deserve punishment."

Unbelievable, yet a fact: criminals who *must* be punished for their felonies "can no longer be brought to justice"! The absurdity of the above court ruling becomes apparent to anyone in the know, even fleetingly, of the atrocities perpetrated by the Nazis. By way of example, Nuremberg court records contain information about a group of hostages hanged from butcher's hooks in Celje (Cilli), Yugoslavia. In Maribor (Marburg in German), also in Yugoslavia, every five hostages were ordered to place the bodies of those shot previously in crates and load them on trucks. Once through with the job, the five were shot in turn, and another five victims repeated the operation. This seemed an endless process. Sodna St. in Maribor was soaked in blood leaking from the loaded vehicles...

The cynicism and hypocrisy of all those currently trying all excuses to whitewash or justify Nazi war criminals defy imagination. They even find "legal" grounds upon which characters responsible for the death of dozens, nay hundreds of fellow humans are miraculously transformed into "freedom fighters," "political refugees" and "respectable citizens of a democratic society." This policy cannot, and nor should it ever be justified. Likewise, there is no possible justification for the crimes perpetrated by the Nazis. This, however, is the opinion of far from all in the West, upon whose decision depends whether or not Nazi war criminals are made answerable for their atrocious deeds...

In the fall of 1984, a "respectable American citizen," named Arthur Rudolf, took leave of the United States. Recipient of several major awards for participation in the development of war missiles for the Pentagon, he had to leave the country because it had become public knowledge that he had been a member of the Nazi Party since 1931, ranking as one of the authors of the notorious *V-2* Nazi rocket, and been involved with the death of thousands of inmates of the camp *Dora* (those inmates had been exterminated after completing slave work on the assemblage of the then lethal missiles). Needless to say, those who

had later given him food and shelter across the ocean knew his past only too well, but his expertise as a missile designer had ensured him complete "indulgence" which he had received from those in whose hands Our Lord has presumably placed our "long-suffering mankind," and who dreamed of establishing a "new order" throughout the world.

To avoid scandal, Mr. Rudolf was allowed quiet entrance in West Germany. His departure from the United States made it unnecessary to remind oneself that the "quiet neighbor" hadn't been that quiet after all.

Nor was it coincidental that the U.S. occupation authorities helped former *SS Standartenführer* Kurt Alexander Ernst Becher evade justice four times — and the man was charged with war crimes perpetrated in Byelorussia, Poland, Hungary and Austria. The ex-*Standartenführer* had found his way out of three prisons and two camps, because the Americans considered him "useful," while Becher's "less useful" former colleagues called him a "white sheep in the black *Waffen SS* family."

Likewise, there is hardly any serious legal punishment in the offing for Alexander Lechman, onetime ranking Nazi hangman at the Ukrainian city of Zaporizhya. After the Nazis had occupied the city, Lechman turned up dressed in a Nazi police uniform. He had actively participated in the rounding up of communists, partisans, and underground Soviet patriots. In 1942, he had been appointed as second in command to the chief of the local police (Zaporizhya) during the city's temporary Nazi occupation. Instructed by his Nazi superiors to "completely liquidate" the Jewish populace, Alexander Lechman organized roundups and mass shootings.

After the war, this Ukrainian quisling found refuge in the British-American occupation zone. Eventually, he became a West German citizen, and in 1957 moved to live in the United States.

Literally hours before the collapse of the Third Reich, Martin Bormann kept on repeating, "Our salvation is in the West!"

Personally, I don't think this Nazi conceived of the idea on the spur of the moment, the more so that subsequent events showed that Bormann, being one of the top-notch war criminals meted out death verdicts during the trials at Nuremberg, must have known what he was talk-

ing about. The same is true of hundreds of thousands of other war criminals who have since lived a free and prosperous life in the West.

On the other hand, any unbiased observer can't but notice that where and whenever the question of extraditing or punishing war criminals arises, the local authorities increasingly often refuse to cooperate, under the pretext of "lack of evidence," "insufficient eyewitness accounts" — you name it.

Evidence received from the Soviet Union is subject to "special" scrutiny, and is considered to hold little water afterward. At the same time, characters and agencies interested in employing such expert killers refer themselves to their allegedly "intrinsically humane essence," while withholding millions of documents (those meticulously filed by Nazi clerks and stored at the U.S. Documentation Center in West Berlin) from bodies of justice, individual researchers and the world public. I am sure that these documents could throw light on many a vague aspect, and that this approach would prevent us from witnessing boisterous "Captive Nations" campaigns involving onetime Ukrainian Nazi quislings, with the U.S. President addressing them with words like "You are the conscience of the Free World." Likewise, I am convinced that any sober-minded individual more or less in the know of the gruesome deeds of the Ukrainian nationalists — those hangmen of their own countrymen — would never declare anything like "Your struggle is our struggle" even if he were blindfolded by class hatred.

Come to think of it, such a sober-minded individual, let alone a realistic politician, would never agree to have himself identified with the "struggle" exemplified below.

In April 1942, the village of Demyankivtsi, Kamyanets-Podilsky Region, saw 2.5 thousand people herded there by Nazi butchers, **assisted by Ukrainian (Nazi) policemen.** The victims were gathered at the mouth of a phosphate mine shaft on the left bank of the Studenytsia River. On orders from *Gebietskommissar* Eggers, the captives were forced to strip and were driven inside the tunnel under blows from rubber sticks. Those trying to resist were cruelly beaten. Once they were inside the mine, the entrance was sealed off by an explosion and an avalanche of stones. For tht next week one could hear shrieks of people buried alive there.

In mid-December 1942, the Nazis, **jointly with Ukrainian natonalists**, carried out a "punitive expedition" against Soviet partisans in the northeast of Rovno Region. No partisans were found, but the Nazis and their nationalist henchmen displayed exceptional cruelty in torturing and murdering the residents of Stare Selo. They ordered the village elder and the parochial priest to summon the inhabitants to the church. The building was jammed with people when the intruders sealed the entrance and burned down the church with all those trapped inside. Those of the villagers that were found in their homes were butchered on the spot. Afterward, the village was set on fire. The hangmen murdered a total of 700 women, children and elders at Stare Selo.

The following is an entry made in the Records of the SS Rifle Division "Halychyna" *(Waffen SS Division "Galizien")*, dated March 3, 1944: "The detailed report on the **first combat** missions carried out by our SS-men: ...the villages of Huta Penyatska and Penyaky have been burned down, pacified and depopulated."

* * *

The truth about World War II cannot be concealed. It is alive in the hearts of Soviet citizens and all those holding dear the notion of peace being upheld throughout the planet. Years will come to pass, followed by centuries, and yet people living on all continents will time and again refer themselves to this historic event signifying the triumph of life over death, reason over madness, and humanism over barbarism.

WWII's final salvoes roared more than 40 years back. Over forty decades ago the International Military Tribunal was called to order in Nuremberg to start cleansing the world of the brown plague. Just imagine how easier our life would have been today if all those responsible for the implementation of the solemnly undertaken obligations, concerning the punishment of war criminals, had done their duties to the best of their knowledge and ability!

Peace. This notion means the same in all languages. It unites all continents. Peace means being confident of one's future. It signifies progress for mankind, but most importantly, it brings happiness to our children. We are all campaigning for peace, but we cannot bring ourselves

to forget that far from all those who masterminded the Second World War, this most devastating holocaust in the history of civilization, have been made to suffer well-deserved legal retributions. Therefore, no one can remain calm on this planet for so long as it is inhabited by former ruthless murderers of women, children and elders... Their staying unpunished can only encourage all those modern "crusaders" in their feverish efforts to develop plans for the re-establishment of the notorious Nazi "new order."

Still, whoever is hoping to feather his nest, taking advantage of what some characters believe is the imminent nuclear holocaust, should realize that the human race shall inevitably bring him, and others like him, to answer for such activities, that the international community shall not allow a repetition of the past war horrors.

Mankind paid an exorbitant price for Victory in World War II. Fascism and Nazim left wounds in our hearts and minds that are still bleeding. We remember the past tragedy, and we believe that this memory will not permit it to happen again. We remember the pain and the tears of those who lived through the nightmare of Nazism. We remember that millions of people sacrificed their lives for having their posterity to live under peaceful skies. We remember all this, because it is something NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN!

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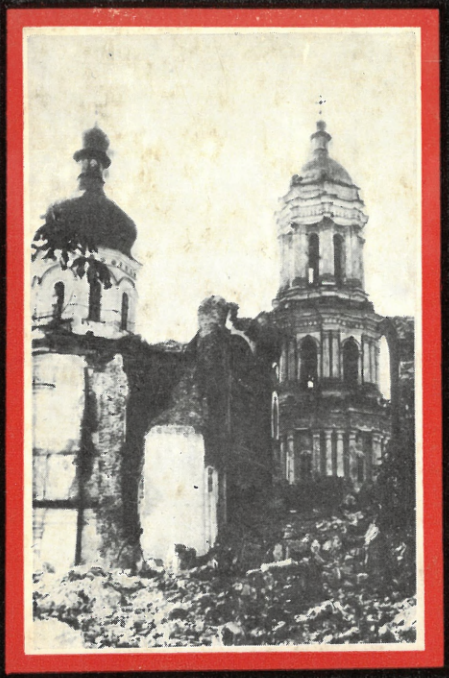

Ruins of the Cathedral of the Assumption in Kiev (11th century), demolished by the Nazis in November 1941.

This book is dedicated

to the memory of tens of millions of people who, on the battlefields, in the enemy rear, behind the barbed wire of concentration camps, in the fetters of Nazi slavery, and where the occupiers never set foot, did all they could so the nations the world over would live under peaceful skies today.

This book explains

why the residents of Soviet Ukraine still remember the horrors of Nazism and shall never forget them.

This book is meant for

those to whom the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people is still Unknown War, and for those who don't want another holocaust.

This book offers

ample documented evidence refuting the attempts of all those fake scholars to rewrite the history of WWII and belittle the heinous crimes of the Nazis and their henchmen.

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